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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

For this department brief suggestions, facts, and experiences are solicited from housekeepers, farmers and gardeners. Address Agricultural Editor, Journal Office, Belfast Maine.

Artificial Hatching.

[Written for the Journal.]

Having received many inquiries of late in regard to incubators and the probabilities of successfully hatching chickens by means of them, I avail myself of the columns of the Journal to give my ideas upon the subject. That a fair percentage of eggs can be hatched seems to be established, and it is also well settled that the chicks are feeble and usually die in a few hours. Some enterprising poultry men have artificially heated their winter poultry houses by steam, and have artificial brooders and every other appliance to enable them to successfully care for and raise the chicks. I have in mind one man in particular who after expending $2,000 in trying to improve on nature's plan, has now gone back to the old way. May have been successful, but these are clearly the men who raise but few chicks, and who are able to spend much time in caring for them until the critical period is past. I do not believe that there are any hatchers among us who would find an incubator profitable. In the first place they require close attention, care and skill. On the contrary, after the preliminary steps are taken, there is no difficulty in managing a setting hen. It is true that sitters are usually scarce sufficiently early in spring to allow of raising broilers for June market and high prices, but hen turkeys may be pressed into service and may be made to sit any time, on three or four days notice, and after getting under way they will sit all summer, hatching out brood after brood. Hen turkeys are model brooders. They are careful about breaking eggs and can cover a large number. They are quiet on the nest. This habit and their size of body maintains equable temperature.

A. I. BROWN.

Agriculture in the Magazines.

An article of very great interest to every farmer is published in the May number of Harper's Magazine, on "Jersey Cattle in America," by Hark Comstock. Portraits are given, from direct photographs, of a number of the most notable butter-producing cows of this stock, one of which, "Alphea," owned by Col. R. M. Hoe, produced under unforced tests over twenty-nine pounds of butter a week; while her granddaughter, "Eurotas," owned by Mr. A. B. Darling, produced seven hundred and seventy-eight pounds of butter in eleven months and five days. The writer, who is one of the best authorities on this subject, gives an interesting sketch of the means taken in the Channel Islands to keep the breed pure, the laws having for a hundred years back excluded all foreign cattle except such as were imported for meat, which had to be slaughtered at the port of arrival; and his remarks on the present state of the stock and its prices in this country are of practical value.

Mr. Roger Riordan, who is one of the most accurate observers of nature among our younger writers, contributes to the May issue of Outing an extremely valuable and striking paper entitled, "A Plea for Picturesque Gardening." He points out briefly but clearly the radical change which has been brought about within the past few years in the principles of landscape gardening. He reviews what has been done in the two or three best parks in the country, and what is proposed in the new grounds projected for New York in Westchester county, and for Boston in West Roxbury. He urges the importance of various radical changes in the old ideas, and insists that a great public park should furnish much more than it does of woods and orchards, green lawns, and market-gardens. "Weeds are," he says, "all things considered, the most interesting members of the vegetable kingdom. They are, properly speaking, by-products of cultivation, profiting by man's labor wherever it is suspended for a time." He insists that they may be most advantageously used for decorative purposes in public parks. The paper is one of great value to all who are concerned in laying out private or public grounds. It is illustrated with several views in Westchester and Roxbury Park.

The Real Test of a Horse.

Test trials of speed against time to make a record, can never be considered as the correct determination of what constitutes the true value in horsh flesh. The true test of a horse is a contest of strength, speed or endurance, surrounded by the conditions met in the contest of everyday life. A horse may exhibit great speed in a trial against time when all the conditions are most favorable, and yet fail entirely when the elements of a hardly contested race are present. However perfect may be the drill of a body, that does not count for more than a preliminary discipline in the contest of battle. Neither does what a horse may do in a race where the speed is merely against time; and nothing could be more injurious to the true interest of breeders than the craze that is made over the performance of some animal owned by an individual to advertise his wealth, or to draw money to his coffers by these hippodrome exhibitions against time. If the law of the turf compelled these phenomenons to enter into contests of actual trial with horses who can trot in a race dangerously near to their time, or disqualify them from holding the championship, some of the flyers might have to be relegated to second place. [Veterinary Journal.

Concerning Fertilizers.

There is so much difference in manures, that unless we take the greatest care, comparisons are very misleading, so much so, that the farmer will often be quite as near right when he falls back on his own judgment, as formed by practice on his own farm.

Practical tests have proved that where hen manure has been placed side by side with commercial fertilizers, it is worth about $1.15 per barrel, and that barn manure is worth seven dollars per cord delivered on the land. But to be worth this, the hen manure must be kept under cover and free from foreign substances, and the barn manure must also be kept under cover, and must be made by cattle well fed. The value of any manure depends very much on the feed.

The value of barn manure is increased by the fact that in the process of decomposition it has a mechanical effect on the soil, and while it thus forms from itself plant food, no doubt it also changes substances in the soil to plant food. [Mass. Ploughman.

Brighton Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, April 14, 1885.

Amount of stock at market. Cattle, 1504, sheep and lambs, 6,500; fat swine, 6,205, horses, 272; number of Western Cattle, 1454; Canada Cattle 50.

Prices of beef cattle $ 100 ℔ live weight, extra quality, $6 37@6 90; first, $5 87½@6 25; second, $4 50@5 25; third, $3 75@4 75; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 62½.

Brighton Hides, heavy, 7½c ℔.
Brighton Tallow—3@3½c ℔.
Country Tallow—3@3½c per lb.
Country Hides—Light ones 6@6½c.
Calf Skins—9@11c per lb.
Sheep and Lamb Skins—$1 00@$1 50 each.

The market for beef Cattle has not changed any to speak of from that one week ago. Western Cattle cost a little higher at the West last week than they did the previous one, but the demand here would not warrant any advance in prices over those noted one week ago. Trade was dull and inactive for butcher's Cattle, prices for them ranging most by from $3 50@5 50 ℔ 100 ℔ live weight. Most of extra grades of beeves were bought at the West expressly for the export trade. That class of Cattle are costing too high for the Boston markets, and very few were sold at our big meat quotations.

SHEEP AND LAMBS. Western Sheep and Lambs were nearly all sold to butchers. Sheep selling from 4½@5c; Lambs from 6½@6½c ℔ lb. live weight, landed at the slaughter houses.

SWINE. The supply of Western Hogs brought into markets for the past week has been light, they costing butchers from 4½@5c ℔ lb. live weight, landed at the slaughter houses.

A Boston Worth.

WHAT IS SAID OF A FORMER RESIDENT OF BELFAST.

We have in Boston, writes the Albany Journal's correspondent, a man who might occupy a position akin to that of Mr. Worth in Paris if he had the push and dash requisite for the accomplishment of such an end. While Worth is a designer of costumes, our Bostonian is a maker of bonnets, not for the masses, but for the few who desire originality and that high-priced, in their millinery sense, distinction; a style termed chic. The man who has the talent to perfection is a veritable artist. The bonnet he makes his customers look as though they had grown there. There are no angles, no awkward protuberances, no "I have dressed and the oldest shape is so "adapted," women are amazed to see how good looking they have suddenly become. To do this, I am told, requires a special gift, and makes all the difference between a copy of the ultimate design and an inspiration. People who are fastidious about their appointments, who would rather die than be out of the fashion, comprehend this and seek the man who is the utmost confidence in his ability to give them what they want, be bought anywhere else. A pretty woman tells me the whole secret of her good looks is not what other women wear! But how to do it is the difficulty they have to overcome. Fashion is a mystery to be solved by deep thought only, for with all the immense variety in the dress of 1885, it must be said that the women are run in one mound and all look alike. The Boston man mentioned knows exactly the one part of the feminine apparel at least, and, though his "style" can be told across the theatre, nobody, not even an expert, can name the peculiar materials which produce the becoming effect.

This refers to Mr. C. C. Gregg, a former resident of this city, later with Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, and now in business for himself at the Hub.

The Spanish Treaty Again.

The report that Minister Foster is to return to Spain, for the purpose of continuing the negotiations in reference to the Spanish Treaty, a measure which has been condemned by all parties, except the party of the late administration, now utterly disbanded and gone home, will fall unpleasantly on a great many ears. Will continue the negotiations? To make the treaty more acceptable? No commercial treaty can be made acceptable in this country by the great body of our people, and for more than one reason. The benefits of such treaties are never felt by the country at large. They are profitable to a few dealers in specialties; but beyond this their utility never extends. But worse even than this, the judgment of the best men, in the best days of constitutional construction which this country has ever known, pronounced against commercial treaties as direct violations of the constitution. In the days when all measures were considered with reference to their constitutionality, and not with reference to expediency, they were condemned by our ablest statesmen. Why, then, discuss them at this time, when in addition to their confessed invalidity, they are almost universally condemned as unsound measures of policy. As certainly as the late administration lost favor by negotiating the Spanish Treaty, so certainly would the present administration make itself unpopular by attempting to force it upon the country in any modified form. It was the treaty itself that gave the offence. Let us have free trade or protection, will be the popular demand, and not a patchwork arrangement designed to benefit special interests at home, but operating mainly for the benefit of special interests abroad. [The American Protectionist.

One of "Tom" Reed's Witty Remarks.

Senator Blackburn is a man of unquestioned loquacity. He loves to talk, and keep up an incessant stream of conversation wherever he happens to be. Tom Reed, the ponderous congressman from Maine, whose nimble wit and stinging sarcasm have driven Blackburn to the wall on more than one occasion, said the other day to a party of friends, with an outward semblance of the utmost sorrow in his face: "Poor old Joe Blackburn, and he isn't talking. I've seen him two or three times lately when he wasn't saying anything. I guess he must be thinking." Blackburn's friends say that this is the best hit which has ever been made on "Kentucky Joe." [Washington Correspondence Boston Traveller.

"100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

Why is it so common for a professional beggar to seek some more reputable livelihood? Because he's a mendicant.

Hardy a newspaper printed but speaks of a sudden death by Heart Disease. DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR would have cured it; strong assertion, but many have said they were saved from the grave by it. $1.00 per bottle at druggists.

"Only a match box," remarked Fogg at the theatre the other night, referring to the seats where the young lovers sat.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER!

Still lives, so do hundreds of others who have been cured of Rheumatism and Neuralgia by the great blood purifier, Sulphur Bitters. Send for testimonials. 2w16

Wife—What do you think of my new bonnet, dear? Husband—I have lost enough to find with it. The bird is not true to nature. Wife—Not true to nature? Why not, I should like to know? Husband—The bill is all out of proportion to the body.

An Important Discovery.

The most important Discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a Trial Bottle Free, at Richard H. Moody's drug store.

A western exchange contains an advertisement from an undertaker seeking a partner, and winds up with the injunction that "only a live man need apply." The coffin-maker evidently did not want to hear from any of those with whom he had formerly done business.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or the leg amputated. I took, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by R. R. Moody.

Henry Plimsoll, British M. P., has been making investments in real estate at Brunswick, Ga.

It is very delicious to the taste, and can be administered to infants without the slightest danger. Jadwin's Pine Tar Syrup. Sold by all druggists.

Maine: Its Agricultural Features and Capabilities.

BY SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN.

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DAIRY FARMING.

The first cheese factory was established in Maine, Franklin County, in 1871, and the interest in this industry was very great for several years immediately following. They continued to multiply, reaching the highest number in 1875, when sixty-three factories were reported as in operation. The average number of cows furnishing milk in that year to a factory was ninety-four. In 1882 but twenty-four factories were reported in operation. The chief cause of the closing up of so many of the factories was the want of cows. No factory can be profitably operated and give satisfaction on the milk of from sixty to one hundred cows. And notwithstanding our great advantages as a dairy State, the interest in associated dairying has been declining for the past five or six years, but there is now beginning to be a revival of it in another form—that of the creamery or butter factory, and there is every indication that it will spread and succeed. Already four or five butter factories are in successful operation, and the indications are that others will be ready to start with the opening of the season of 1884. But while the interest in associated cheese making has somewhat declined, that in private dairying has rapidly increased. Our fine herds of Jerseys afford the foundation for superior private dairies, and Maine butter finds a ready market, not only in the large cities of our own State, but in Boston, the cities and towns of Massachusetts, and even Philadelphia. Physically, Maine is admirably located for a dairy State. We have superior grazing lands, pastures well watered by pure brooks and springs, and a climate which during the grazing season is most favorable for the handling of milk and the manufacture of dairy products. Moreover, we are near the great consuming and shipping markets of the Atlantic seaboard. We have as fine herds of dairy cows as can be found in the country. In the future, Maine must take high rank as a dairy State. The following are the comparative statistics of dairy products in the New England States by the census of 1880, by which it will be seen that Maine has the second rank:

States.	Butter. Pounds.	Cheese. Pounds.
Maine	14,052,909	1,057,739
New Hampshire	7,245,572	207,956
Vermont	24,200,826	1,545,782
Massachusetts	9,664,587	829,525
Rhode Island	1,007,103	57,171
Connecticut	8,198,995	826,195

The farm buildings of Maine are ample, commodious, often elegant. Barns and stables upon farms, with hardly an exception, are well built, warm, generally clapboarded or shingled, very commonly with cellars underneath them, and frequently supplied with running water. Improved implements, in large variety, are found on most farms. In 1879 the farmers of Maine paid $212,535 for purchased commercial fertilizers, according to the census returns. I think the figures too low by more than one hundred. Farms are well fenced, although in late years road-side fences against fields are being discontinued in many towns—a plan that cannot be highly commended.

As agencies for the promotion of agricultural advancement the State has four agricultural papers; a State college of agriculture and the mechanic arts; a State Agricultural Society, holding fairs at Lewiston; an Eastern State Agricultural Association, holding fairs at Bangor; a State Board of Agriculture, holding farmers' institutes in each county in the State annually; a State Sheep Breeders' Association; a Maine Merino Sheep Breeders' Association; a State Pomological Society, holding exhibitions and meetings, and publishing an annual report; thirty-eight county and local agricultural and horticultural societies; a State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, and subordinate granges, having a membership of over thirteen thousand members; two State and several county beekeepers' associations; one State and several local poultry-breeders' associations; numerous horse-breeders' or racing associations, and about sixty farmers' clubs, holding annual exhibitions, and during the winter months regular meetings for discussions. The State Board of Agriculture has published twelve volumes of reports, comprising a body of information on the agriculture of the State in its various branches which has been of incalculable worth to the farmers of Maine, and a great aid to the development and elevation of our farmers and farming.

CONCLUSION.

Maine is a healthy State. We have no malaria; the natural drainage is excellent; building locations are unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; water is pure; there are no stagnant pools or marshes to breed fever germs. The older portions of the State are well timbered, and in the newer portions standing groves can be left where desired. Society is good. Education is fostered and promoted by the State, and in almost every town the district schools and the free high school stand side by side. Public libraries and reading clubs abound; intelligence is universal. The most rugged of our mountain districts, by means of its water power and its mineral and agricultural wealth, is capable of sustaining a more dense population than the richest agricultural sections of the West. The bracing climate, pure water, and the stimulating influence of the wild, natural scenery of our mountains, lakes, rivers, and forests, are worth more for the development of art and industry, and the consequent production of wealth, than the spontaneous abundance of the richest soil or prairie fields of our sister States.

Within the limits of Maine are to be found not only all the attractions of natural scenery, but as many of the sources of wealth combined, physical, agricultural, and mineral, as can be found in any portion of the United States. With our extended and deeply indented seacoast on the line of favoring winds; with our mountainous regions that distil in profusion the clear waters that swell our rivers and fill our lakes, descending from high elevations in circuitous courses, in a succession of cascades, to the ocean; our abundant forests, rich in their wealth of valuable woods, so useful to the arts; our productive soil, giving remunerative to all the crops of the most favored north temperate zone, and our extensive and diversified system of manufactures, mining, and shipbuilding, Maine, in the full development of her resources, has the power to become a mighty nation, and almost defy the competition of the world. In one great natural feature—our water power—Maine surpasses any section of the globe of equal extent. Our annual supply of moisture, the great agent in accomplishing the beneficent operations of nature, is uniform beyond example. Rain falls with extraordinary regularity in the interior, from the elevation of its mountain summits, within the reach of the atmosphere of the sea. Cyclones and destructive tornadoes are almost unknown. Our crops have great immunity from destructive pests, and economy and industry are surely and uniformly rewarded.

We have a vast country, and the West and the East alike have their part to play in its full development and means of prosperity. Comparisons may not be allowable, but if we carefully study the Boston market reports from week to week and year to year, and follow up the quotations on any line of farm products, it will not be found that in any one is there a depression on account of what is termed "Western competition." The conclusion is unavoidable that, as the western communities grow independent and are accumulating money from their lands, we in Maine can equal them in quality and comparative profit for all lines of production suited to our climate.

The Anglo-Russian Difficulty.

HOW AMERICANS SHOULD REGARD IT.

The Boston Herald having stated that, "In the possible contest between England and Russia, American sympathy would be on the side of the former," Mr. P. Kenney writes to that paper as follows:

This is an assumption wholly unwarranted by facts. While, as you admit, Russia was always friendly to America, England, on the other hand, always tried to strangle that which she could not control. See her attitude toward us in the great rebellion; her aristocracy and capitalists openly espousing the cause of the South; the shipyards of Great Britain only too ready to turn out confederate cruisers; English sympathy openly manifesting itself in favor of secession—not so much for the love of the thing, but to obliterate these grand northern states—the states that had forced England to abandon her absurd claims of the right of "taxation without representation." I am satisfied the great American nation is not so unmindful of England's perfidy toward us in the dark days of the rebellion as to sympathize with her in this, the hour of her difficulty. She mocked us and openly assisted our enemies. Let us return the compliment and call it square.

You appear to be unduly alarmed at the dread consequences to India of Russian conquest. In my judgment, Russian supremacy would be the greatest blessing India could receive. Here is a vast country of 200,000,000 of inhabitants, without rights, without representation, all kinds of taxes and burdens imposed upon them, and yet you fear under Russian rule the country will lose the blessings of good government. Why, from the robber rule of Hastings to the present time, the motto of England in India is "plunder"—plunder of the most audacious kind. See also England's treatment of the unfortunate Sepoys, making them into chain gang squads; dragging them to the cannon's mouth, and there hurling the unfortunate creatures into eternity, and all in the name of civilization. Contrast this conduct with the magnanimity of the brave commander—who now lies at the point of death—who received the surrender of a great army without a binding restriction.

Let us throw this Anglo-American nonsense overboard. Unfortunately for this country there is too much of it. Let us remember kindly those who kindly remembered us, and if we do, I am satisfied the majority of American sympathy is not on the side of England.

"Adam the goodliest man of men since born," still could not be called exactly enviable, for when he tilled the ground in the dewy twilight and caught a sharp touch of rheumatism, he had no Salvation Oil for his cure, and no twenty-five cents to try it.

The Worcester, Mass., Cremation Society was organized recently.

General Grant.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April, 27, 1822. In the following year his parents removed to Georgetown, Ohio, and here his boyhood was passed. He entered West Point Academy in 1839 as the appointee of Congressman Thomas L. Hamer. In 1843 he graduated, ranking twenty-first in his class of thirty-nine, and was made a brevet second-lieutenant. In 1845 he was ordered to General Taylor's army in Texas and made a full-lieutenant. In the Mexican war, that began shortly after, he took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, under General Taylor, and being afterwards transferred to the army under Scott, was in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico. His gallantry at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec won him a first lieutenancy and a brevet captaincy. At the close of the war he returned with his regiment, and in 1848 married Miss Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis. In 1852 his regiment was sent to the Pacific coast, and while stationed at Fort Vancouver in 1853 he was commissioned captain. In 1854 he resigned and settled at St. Louis, where he cultivated a farm in the vicinity and carried on the business of a real estate agent. In 1859 he was employed by his father in the tannery and leather trade at Galena, Ill., where the breaking out of the rebellion found him. He was chosen captain of a company of volunteers, with which he proceeded to Springfield, and, after a brief service as mustering officer, Governor Yates appointed him colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois regiment, dating from June 17, 1861. On August 23 he was promoted to brigadier-general, and assumed command of the troops at Cairo. Soon after he took possession of Paducah and Smithland, Ky., and on November 7 fought the battle of Belmont. Early in February, 1862, with a force of 15,000 men and a flotilla of gunboats, he proceeded against Forts Henry and Donelson. Fort Henry surrendered to the gunboats February 6, and on February 16 Fort Donelson was captured after bloody fighting. It was the first brilliant success achieved by the Union armies, and Grant's fame was at once established. He was immediately commissioned major-general. At daybreak of April 6, while at Pittsburg Landing awaiting re-enforcements, his army was attacked by an overwhelming force under General Albert Sidney Johnston, and after a bloody and desperate battle driven back to the river. The arrival of Buell's army in the night enabled him to change the face of affairs on the 7th by defeating the Confederates badly. Corinth fell into his hands in May. In July he was commissioned colonel of the department of West Tennessee. September 17 he defeated the rebels under General Price at Iuka. His department having been extended to include Mississippi as far down as Vicksburg, Grant spent the winter in preparation to capture this "Gibraltar of the West." After several futile experiments he moved his army down the west side of the river, and, crossing to the east side below Vicksburg, began the brilliant campaign that, including victories at Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and Big Black, ended with the capture of Vicksburg and Pemberton's army of 27,000 men July 4, 1863. Promoted to major-general of the regular army he was made commander of the military division of the Mississippi, and, proceeding to Chattanooga, he concentrated his forces, attacked Bragg, and won the famous battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Longstreet was quickly compelled to raise the seige of Knoxville, and soon afterward Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, to which President Lincoln at once appointed him. General Grant issued his first general order assuming command of the armies of the United States on March 17, 1864, and the good influence of having a great soldier in supreme control soon became manifest. Sending Sherman on the long campaign that included the downfall of Atlanta and the great march through Georgia and the Carolinas, he joined Meade and assumed personal command of the Army of the Potomac. May 3 witnessed his army advancing toward Richmond. Desperate and sanguinary battles marked every step of progress, and when Grant reached the James river he had lost 54,000 men, while Lee had lost from 35,000 to 40,000 of his unreplaceable veterans. The relentlessly pressed siege of Petersburg followed, and in April, 1865, came the end, in the downfall of both Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Courthouse. In every sense the hero of the war, Grant now established his headquarters in Washington. Congress created the rank of general for him, and he was commissioned July 22, 1866. In 1867, when President Johnson suspended Stanton, Grant was made Secretary of War *ad interim*, and held the office until January 14, 1868. The Republicans unanimously nominated him their candidate for President, May 21, 1868, and he defeated Horatio Seymour, receiving 214 electoral votes to 80. He was re-elected in 1872, receiving 286 votes to 66, and receiving a popular majority of 762,991. His electoral vote was 286 to 80 for the other candidates.

After his retirement from the Presidency, General Grant spent some months in the United States and visiting every town the size of Lebanon and the free high school stand side by side. Public libraries and reading clubs abound; intelligence is universal. The most rugged of our mountain districts, by means of its water power and its mineral and agricultural wealth, is capable of sustaining a more dense population than the richest agricultural sections of the West. The bracing climate, pure water, and the stimulating influence of the wild, natural scenery of our mountains, lakes, rivers, and forests, are worth more for the development of art and industry, and the consequent production of wealth, than the spontaneous abundance of the richest soil or prairie fields of our sister States.

Within the limits of Maine are to be found not only all the attractions of natural scenery, but as many of the sources of wealth combined, physical, agricultural, and mineral, as can be found in any portion of the United States. With our extended and deeply indented seacoast on the line of favoring winds; with our mountainous regions that distil in profusion the clear waters that swell our rivers and fill our lakes, descending from high elevations in circuitous courses, in a succession of cascades, to the ocean; our abundant forests, rich in their wealth of valuable woods, so useful to the arts; our productive soil, giving remunerative to all the crops of the most favored north temperate zone, and our extensive and diversified system of manufactures, mining, and shipbuilding, Maine, in the full development of her resources, has the power to become a mighty nation, and almost defy the competition of the world. In one great natural feature—our water power—Maine surpasses any section of the globe of equal extent. Our annual supply of moisture, the great agent in accomplishing the beneficent operations of nature, is uniform beyond example. Rain falls with extraordinary regularity in the interior, from the elevation of its mountain summits, within the reach of the atmosphere of the sea. Cyclones and destructive tornadoes are almost unknown. Our crops have great immunity from destructive pests, and economy and industry are surely and uniformly rewarded.

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The Cholera.

SANITARY REGULATIONS NECESSARY TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD.

Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, delivered a lecture the other evening before the Academy of Medicine in New York. He said that sixty years ago the disease now called cholera was not known either in America or Europe. Much in the origin and spread of epidemic disease still remains a mystery. When cholera first appeared in 1831 the first thing discovered was that the disease spread no faster than man could travel. This was the first fact established. Its actual place of origin has not been earned, but it has been traced to India, where it has existed for centuries. There and elsewhere it does its worst phases where there are the largest aggregations of individuals with the accompanying habits of uncleanliness. Cholera had been spread in Asia by religious pilgrimages. But now only one caravan goes to Mecca each year. The great mass of pilgrims at present go by steamer. Of all European countries, the authorities of France have formulated the best system to prevent the coming of cholera from Mecca to their own cities. The number of pilgrims is very large—seldom less than 150,000 at one time. Only recently have arrangements been made for the examination of pilgrims from India before joining the caravan. All the precautions taken by the French are opposed by the English authorities because they consider that they interfere with England's commercial interests.

To whatever portion of the world the disease extends it spreads no faster than it is carried by individuals. It is not carried by the winds. Cholera is a specific disease. All the evidences point to the existence of a specific germ and science has demonstrated its existence. An inspection of the luggage of all passengers coming to this country should be at once instituted by this government. The inspection should be much more embracing than as well as upon arrival. All soiled clothing should be cleansed, and the germs of the disease thus destroyed. If we wait until its arrival at our shores it will be too late. The time has come when immediate action must be taken. It need not necessarily occur that cholera visit our shores this year. But all measures to place our city in a proper sanitary condition should be undertaken. The radical reform is not so much in tearing down and building up as in inculcating proper hygienic methods in the most thickly settled portions of the city. Especially should measures be taken that pure water is brought to every floor of every building and that good ventilation is made possible in every tenement house.

Gen. Grant in 1861.

The letter written by Gen. Grant to his father-in-law in April, 1861, and first published yesterday, serves to confirm the opinion of those who knew the writer best that there was "a great deal more in Grant than showed on the surface" before he was developed by the discipline of war. The letter not only displays the ardent patriotism and determined Unionism of the man at that early day, but it shows that Grant foresaw the magnitude of the conflict, the response of the North to the summons, and the inevitable result more clearly than did most of the statesmen of the period. No other man, so far as we remember, talked about raising "ten or twenty times 75,000 men" in April, 1861, or said: "In all this I see only the doom of slavery." Equally prophetic was Grant's observation concerning eastern Virginia, that "she should be made to bear a heavy portion of the burden of the war for her guilt." Heavy it was, indeed, before the surrender at Appomattox. Gen. Grant is one of the few Americans of his generation whose fame will increase with the passage of years. [Boston Herald April 14.

An Honest Opinion Expressed.

OGUNQUIT, ME., Dec. 3, 1884.

My first experience in the use of Bradley's Phosphate was about ten years ago. I bought three barrels, about eight hundred pounds, and planted "Carter's Imperial Swedish" turnips on one and a half acres of old, worn-out mowing land, using no other manure, and I raised fourteen tons of marketable turnips, which sold for ten dollars per ton. I have continued to use Bradley's Phosphate for field and garden crops, and have always obtained excellent results. To any and all in want of a good and reliable fertilizer, I can cheerfully recommend Bradley's Phosphate. ALLEN WINN.

Generalities.

Eight States now have arbor days for tree planting.

Richard Grant White, the author and literary critic, is dead.

New York sent $50,000 worth of flowers to Washington for Easter.

The late Thaddeus Stevens never passed a pin without picking it up.

The Leon Hotel at Tallahasse, Florida, was burned recently; loss $30,000.

Gen. M. L. Barillas succeeds the late General Barrios as President of Guatemala.

Italy has 4,800,000 lemon trees, which produce 1,260,000,000 lemons annually.

The newspapers of the Pacific slope are complaining of that region's dire need of rain.

For the first time in twelve years Washington society possesses a Vice President's wife.

The woman suffrage question has met with its annual fate in the New York Legislature.

Ex-President Fish, of the Marine Bank of New York, has been found guilty of embezzlement.

The Washington Monument was struck by lightning three times on the 8th inst., but not injured.

It is reported that the Russian Government is about to purchase a couple of Philadelphia steamers.

A saving of $30,000 a year is to be effected by reductions in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

Adolph Sutro, the borer of the famous Sutro Tunnel, has accumulated a library of over 150,000 volumes.

Joaquin Miller has bought a building lot at Lake de Funiak, in Florida, and will erect a log cabin thereon.

In 1818 there were only 200,000 vines in all California. In 1862 there were 9,500,000; in 1884 64,000,000.

Minister Foster is about to return to Madrid to conduct negotiations in connection with the Spanish treaty.

Mr. Emmons Hamlin, of the firm of Mason & Hamlin, the well-known organ builders, died in Boston recently.

The Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, which recently closed its doors, owes its depositors over $3,000,000.

There are 135,000 fishermen in France, and about four fishermen out of every 1000 are drowned every year.

John Tenniel, who has been making cartoons for Punch ever since 1851, has just celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday.

The Princess of Wales took the Irish heart by storm in Dublin by the wearing of the green and the royal shamrock.

In some provinces of Brazil iron ore is used in large quantities as building stone, so abundant and easy of quarrying is it.

The Japanese post-office, which is ten years old, carried 95,000,000 letters and transmitted 5,000,000 telegrams last year.

Alfred A. Mudge, of the well known printing firm of Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston, died recently of dropsy, aged 52 years.

The Kimberley Diamond District, South Africa, exported more than £200,000 worth of cut and uncut stones during January.

The levee given Thursday at Dublin Castle by the Prince and Princess of Wales was larger than any held in Ireland since the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849.

A great number of Chicago girls have given up their situations in shops, millinery, and other occupations, and have engaged as servants in families.

Cholera is raging in the province of Valencia, Spain, and is spreading along the entire southeastern seaboard of Spain. It is at Malaga, and also on the island of Minorca.

The New York Tribune states that nearly the whole of the $250,000 which was raised for General Grant a year or two ago is invested with absolute safety.

A committee of the Grand Army of the Republic has called upon President Cleveland in behalf of a number of office-holders who belong to that organization.

An infernal machine was sent to Governor Hoadly of Ohio a few days ago, but fortunately the Governor had the box opened carefully, and the scoundrel who sent it was foiled.

Moncure D. Conway, who is to return to this country and take up his residence in Washington, was forced to quit that city in 1857, on account of his radical political sermons.

There are twenty persons whose gifts to colleges aggregate over $23,000,000. Three of these rich men—Stephen Girard, Johns Hopkins and Asa Packer—gave over $14,000,000.

The million-dollar cathedral erected in Garden City, L. I., by the widow of the late A. T. Stewart was formally opened Thursday week. It will be consecrated with great pomp in May.

General Grant never sat but once to have his portrait painted in oil. Mr. Huntington was the fortunate artist, but the result was not very satisfactory to the friends of General Grant.

President Cleveland has suspended the Postmaster of Rome for neglect of duty and appointed to the place Mr. J. B. Corcoran, whose nomination the Senate had refused to confirm.

Joseph Lilly, a well-to-do farmer living near Vanceboro, Me., has been in bed for 18 years, and is still in perfect health. He labors under the impression that if he gets out of bed he will die.

Minister Phelps is said to be an "Anglomaniac," and his house and grounds at Burlington, Vt., resemble an English country gentleman's estate as closely as Yankee ingenuity can make them.

Secretary Bayard has signified the willingness of the United States to cooperate with the Latin Union in fixing the ratio between gold and silver with a view to the unlimited coinage of both.

Gen. Grant, it is said, is to receive from the publishers of his autobiography, Charles L. Webster & Co., $200,000, which sum is to be carefully invested as the General's legacy to his family.

By a clerical error in the Land Commissioner's Office half a million acres were said to be exempted from the land restored to the public domain from the Texas Pacific grant; the error has been corrected and an investigation is to be made.

The returns of April to the department of agriculture indicate a reduction of area in winter wheat, and the present condition of wheat is 75 per cent, against 96 last year and 90 in 1883. The real status of the crop, however, will be better shown a month hence.

England and Wales produced last year together, a wheat crop of 77,867,000 bushels, at an average rate per acre of 29.85 bushels. Scotland raised 2,348,000 averaging 34.17 per acre. The total wheat crop of Great Britain was 7,756,000 less in 1884 than in 1883.

The committee appointed by the Ohio Legislature to investigate the telephone companies doing business in that State find that for the use of $40,000 worth of telephone instruments the Bell Telephone Company receives an annual income of $200,000. The committee pronounces the company to be an imperious and unconscionable monopoly, which should be restricted by legislative enactments.

The most reliable of all Cough Remedies is Jadwin's Tar Syrup. So say the doctors. Sold by all druggists.

Clippings.

Our citizens who leave town to dodge taxes or "transfer" shipping evidently prefer great riches to a good name. The old adage remains true nevertheless. [Bath Independent.

Now that the law forbidding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine has gone into effect, and it begins to pinch the fingers of those who desire cheap butter, there is talk that it is unconstitutional. [Waterville Mail.

A Maine clergyman claims to have been persecuted by "religious bloodhounds." It seems there was a woman in the case and the bloodhounds were a deacon and a deacon's wife. [Boston Post.

Soliloquy of Maine Democrats in Washington: "No appointments today? What are we here for, any

Maine Matters.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

A SHIPMASTER'S EXPERIENCE AT RICHMOND.

Capt. John W. Kane, of the brig I. W. Parker, writes to the Ellsworth American under date Richmond, Va., April 7, as follows: I sailed from Boston March 20, for this port to load for Rio Janeiro and arrived here five days later. During the passage of three days from Boston to Hampton Roads we had very cold, heavy northwest winds and a north-east snow storm, which necessarily required all hands on deck a greater part of the time. Two of my sailors were frost bitten the first night out, one of them so badly that he could not and did not go aloft until we were towing up the river. Two days after my arrival here, I and my first mate, H. P. Hinckley, were arrested for cruel treatment to the sailors while on the high seas. We had a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner who discharged Mr. Hinckley, but held me for trial before the U. S. District Court, which commenced its session to-day. After hearing the evidence of the four sailors and steward, how they were abused and maltreated, kept at the wheel, shoveling snow and ice, when they ought to have been below, the Judge dismissed the case.

The principal evidence against me was, that I kept a man three hours at the wheel because he could do nothing but steer, and the sailor who made this charge and was the cause of all my expense and delay here was only on duty 14 hours from Boston here, being sick below all the time, and to whom I paid $15, for 14 hours work, and who got suddenly well as soon as we arrived here. These five men have been kept in jail as witnesses against me, at the expense of the United States, getting one dollar per day for 11 days, to recover damages from me for keeping a man at the wheel three hours, who was incapable of doing any other duty, and at a time when every other person who was able, was shortening sail and taking care of the vessel. I have been bound over to keep the peace for one year, and I have been detained here five days at an expense of $40 per day which amounts to $200, besides my lawyer fees of $60 more, making a total expense to me of $260, to answer the simple and foolish charge of keeping a sailor three hours at the wheel.

I notice some of the northern journals have caught the epidemic that has raged here against me for ten days past, and it is but right and justice to myself, as the case is decided and as, in his charge, the Judge said I had done nothing but what any ship master under similar circumstances would be perfectly justified in doing, that I let the people, who have happened to hear or read the sailor's side of this case, know the other side. It may not savor too much of self commendation for me to say, that I have been master of a vessel for sixteen years and have commanded a vessel in all parts of the world, and this is the first time I ever was before the court on a sailor case or accused of cruel treatment to my crew. I shall sail to-morrow for Rio Janeiro unless I should happen to look crosseyed at some one else, in which case I may be detained five days longer.

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

The 27th annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars met at Portland Wednesday afternoon, April 15th. The attendance was large and 131 members were given the Grand Lodge degree. The following officers were elected: Grand Worthy Marshal—F. W. Gibson; Grand Worthy Deputy Marshal—Mrs. H. L. Dowst; Grand Worthy Outside Guard—Wm. H. Smith. The Grand Worthy Chief Templar reported great advance made in the temperance sentiment. The Grand Worthy Secretary reported the order to be in a flourishing condition with 21,000 members. The Grand Worthy Treasurer reported a balance of $600 remaining in the treasury. The General Superintendent of Juvenile Templars reported 70 temples and 5000 members. At the evening session several amendments to the constitution were discussed and remarks made by many members.

Thursday morning's session opened at 8 o'clock with a gospel temperance meeting. At 9 o'clock came the report of the committee. At 10 o'clock the election of officers occurred as follows: Rev. H. O. Wheeler, of Portland, Chief Templar; M. J. Dow, of Brooks, Grand Councilor; Julia F. Pressey, of Lewiston, Grand Vice Templar; George E. Brackett, Belfast, Grand Secretary; Joel C. Peace, Corinna, Grand Treasurer; J. E. Clifford, of Camden, Grand Chaplain. One hundred dollars were appropriated for the deficiency in the funds of the constitutional campaign committee. This makes up the entire contribution of the Grand Lodge almost unanimously endorsed Mr. Munson's course in enforcing the prohibitory law.

UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATION.

Dr. A. C. Hellenger, of the U. S. Navy, reached this city Monday and was joined by Commander A. S. Crowninshield, who arrived here in the U. S. Steamer Iris, from Portland. After consultation with parties in this city Dr. Hellenger, accompanied by E. K. Glover, of the firm of W. H. Glover & Co., and M. J. Achorn, left for Widow's Island, situated at the eastern entrance of Fox Island thoroughfare, on Tuesday morning in the Iris, for the purpose of selecting localities for the various buildings for a temporary hospital which may be required. Also to see what provisions may be necessary to secure an ample supply of pure water and further to select a site of a wharf for landing purposes. Specifications have been made, and proposals for the construction of all that will be required are now in the hands of the proper officials. It may however be said that contracts will be contingent upon the buildings being needed for use. The object of the Government in the measures taken is to make suitable hospital provision to restore to health and strength on their return, the brave vessels despatched to Central America where the malaria is almost certain to prostrate them. Should the Government have occasion for the use of Widow's Island for a quarantine station, arrangements are completed to place it in condition in ten or twelve days. [Rockland Free Press.

FIFTEENTH MAINE RE-UNION.

The surviving members of the Fifteenth Maine Regiment will hold a re-union under the auspices of the Fifteenth Maine Regimental Association (organized at Portland in Aug. 1881) during the week of the National Encampment in Portland in June next, and it is especially desired that all surviving members of the Regiment—whether members of the Association or not—will at once communicate their address to the President of the Association, Maj. H. A. Shorey, Portland, Me., that they may receive full particulars concerning the proposed re-union. With the exception of the informal gathering in 1881 at which the association was organized, attended by about 100 members, the survivors of this Regiment have not been together since the muster-out in July of 1865. The regimental history covers a period of four years and seven months, and the proposed re-union cannot fail to awaken a lively interest on the part of every member of the "Old Fifteenth." Let there be a full attendance.

IN GENERAL.

The state workers of Monson receive $10,000 per month.

Mr. Blaine says that he expects to finish his book about the middle of the summer.

Rev. Theodore S. Gerrish, will deliver the Memorial Day oration at Rockland.

Seth B. Leavitt, of Phillips, aged 5½ years, committed suicide by hanging, Thursday morning.

The body of Abel E. Wiley, a fisherman, of Boothbay, was found in the dock at Central wharf, Portland, Apr. 15th; supposed accidental drowning.

The Bangor base ball players have not sufficient interest to form a nine for the coming season.

Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell of Vassalboro', shipped last week thirteen head of cattle to Montana, to the stock farm of L. P. Sampson, of New York.

School agent Colson has completed his canvass and finds 2,227 school children in Rockland—exactly the same number as last year.

Mr. Blaine will leave Washington for his home at Augusta when the warm weather sets in. He will give up the lease of the house he occupies at the capital.

The Eastern Maine State Fair organized at Bangor, April 14, by the election of J. P. Bass, president; Ezra L. Sterns, secretary; and 17 directors.

Work was resumed at the Deer Isle silver mine on Saturday last, after a rest of 9 months. The American understands that the old debt for labor has been paid.

Resolutions of condolence and sympathy with Gen. Grant, unanimously adopted by B. H. Beale Post No. 12, G. A. R., of Bangor, have been forwarded to him in New York.

"A Business Bureau" at Bangor sends out a circular declaring that it is "called politically to President Cleveland," and is prepared to receive and forward applications for office.

Capt. Isaac Hamilton of Portland, sub-marine diver and contractor, aged about 55, was instantly killed April 15th, by a block giving away on his sloop striking him on the head.

The jury has rendered a verdict of $3,775 in favor of Mrs. E. F. Chase, the wife of the man who was killed by the Maine Central train between Hallowell and Gardiner last winter.

There seems to be a pretty general feeling among the farmers of Aroostook County that the future prospects for starch will not warrant them in putting in so many potatoes as they did last year.

The Associated Press of Maine held its annual meeting in Portland last week and elected these officers: President, Alden Sprague of the Kennebec Journal; treasurer, John M. Adams of the Portland Argus; secretary, H. W. Richardson of the Portland Advertiser.

James S. Lowell of Lewiston, who was in 1874 convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to death, the sentence afterwards being commuted to imprisonment for life in the State prison, confessed his guilt Thursday.

Isarel Hathaway, a preacher of the East Maine Methodist conference, died at Swan's Island, Maine, on Thursday. He had labored on the island for two years. He was a native of East Machias and the remains were conveyed there for burial.

The Portland Press reports a good deal of dissatisfaction among the merchants of that city because the Boston and Maine, since the acquisition of the Eastern, has refused to continue Portland as a billing point for through freights from the West at Boston rates, and now exacts an arbitrary of five cents per 100 pounds in addition to its mileage proportion of the through rate.

The Bangor Commercial relates that a man in that section lately received several hundred dollars back pension. He has quite a large family and had been very poor. The first thing he did after receiving his pension money was to buy a trotting horse, a harness, wagon and the usual amount of boots, hoods and other horse trappings. His friends conclude he is now poorer than he was before receiving the windfall from Uncle Sam.

Hon. William Singer died Tuesday morning aged 88 years. He was long a prominent and leading citizen of Thomaston, was formerly president of the Georges Insurance Company; president of the Thomaston National Bank; was councillor under Gov. Kent in 1841; presidential elector in 1861, and trustee of the O'Brien charity fund. He leaves two sons.

It is a backward spring for office-seekers as well as farmers. [Portland Advertiser.

And particularly backward for the office-seekers who turned a somersault to get into the Democratic party.

The Wars and Rebellions.

It is reported that the Teton Sioux have joined Riel.

Revolutionary disorders have been renewed in Cochin China.

Mexico disclaims any intention of annexing a portion of Central America.

There is a slight hitch in the peace negotiations between France and China.

The negotiations for the settlement of the Anglo-Russian dispute still continue.

The Porte has notified the Turkish reserves to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

The bases of peace have been accepted by San Salvador and Guatemala, and hostilities have ceased. The plenipotentiaries of the five states will meet in Acajutla to arrange a definite treaty of peace.

Russia insists on maintaining the positions she has already occupied, and intimates that unless England holds herself responsible for the acquiescence of the Ameer, General Komaroff will advance and seize Herat.

Sir Peter Lumsden's reply to General Komaroff's report is expected in London on the 23d, and General Komaroff's reply to M. De Giers's request for a further explanation of the affair of March 30th is expected to arrive on the 25th.

It is reported in Ottawa that negotiations for peace have been opened between General Middleton and Louis Riel. The Canadian government has asked for a grant of $700,000 to defray the expenses of the campaign in the Northwest.

An organization has been perfected among the moonshine torpedo men in the oil regions of Pennsylvania for effective work in Canada. The purpose is to harrass the Canadian government by the use of the most powerful explosives known to science.

The Porte has replied to England and Russia. Turkey will remain neutral and will close the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to men-of-war of either nation. Notice of this decision has been sent by the Porte to various foreign ambassadors at Constantinople.

Commander Kane reports that he retook the steamer Colon from the Colombian insurgents within a few hours of its seizure, and that he did all he could to prevent the city of Aspinwall from being burned, saving much property belonging to American citizens.

The news from London indicates that there will be no war at present between England and Russia. It is understood that England has consented, with the consent of the Ameer, to give Penjdeh to Russia as a sop to Cerberus, and thus postpone the threatened war.

Democracy and Prohibition.

Elsewhere we publish an article from the Belfast Age, the Democratic organ of Waldo county, in relation to Mayor Deering's enforcement of the prohibitory law. It is rare that a Democratic organ indulges in so much truth-telling in regard to the Democratic party as does the Age in this article. The Age declares that Mayor Deering is "running contrary to a principle of the Democratic party." It declares also that the national Democratic party stands committed against all sumptuary laws, "and while it does not stand opposed to the execution of such laws, it leaves them to be enforced by persons injured by their violation, the same as other laws." The prohibitionists are characterized as "fanatics" with whom the Democratic party has no sympathy. The Age has already formally declared that it is opposed to the law and the Bangor Commercial jeers at prohibition almost daily.

This we have the expressions of three representative Democratic organs in three different sections of the State. They all concede in the opinion that the prohibitory law is a delusion and a snare and that it ought to go. The Argus professes to be in favor of the enforcement of the law so long as it is on the statute book, but two years ago when Mayor Deering and Marshal Andrews permitts together neglected to enforce it the Argus failed to call attention to their delinquency. The Age and the Commercial do not pretend to be in favor of enforcing the law.

Yet it is to the party whose representative organs these journals are that the prohibitionists who are engaged in "smashing" the Republican party propose to commit the keeping of the prohibitory law. "The Republicans," they say, "have not given us all the legislation that we want, therefore we will kick them out." And when they are kicked out, upon whom will the prohibitionists look for help? The Democratic party which has avowed in its national platform its hostility to prohibition, and to the principles of which the Age declares that Mayor Deering is running counter in his attempt to enforce a law upon the statute book. The number of sincere prohibitionists in this State who will be willing to assist in carrying out this programme we think will be found to be very small. [Portland Press.

NEWS NOTES. "Tabulator" Chase of Portland has been appointed internal revenue collector for Maine, and Delance Young postmaster at Auburn.....General Edward T. Smith, aged seventy-seven, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Gorham, died Tuesday morning of apoplexy....Col. W. F. Holland committed suicide Tuesday at Bar Harbor, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He made an unsuccessful attempt upon his life in the same manner some two weeks ago, but claimed that the discharge of his revolver at that time and the slight injury to him, were the result of an accident. No cause is assigned for the act.... Col. Darling, of Bluehill, well known during the Maine mining excitement as an earnest advocate of the mines, has been pronounced insane and carried to the Insane Hospital....Gen. Lawton, of Georgia, has declined the Russian mission, and it is said Gen. J. B. Gordon will be appointed. Mr. Kelley, of Virginia, has declined the Italian mission....The news from England is more warlike....Gen. Grant is still improving.

Mrs. Frances E. Willard has written to the Associated Press denying that she ever sent a communication to the Hillsboro' Presbytery assuming that she had received "a divine revelation." She disavows having addressed that association in any way whatever. This lets Miss Willard out.

An attempt by purchase of 2,000 acres of land from the Northern Pacific to have the railroad change its lines of final limit so as to include their lands, to the prejudice of settlers on 140,000 acres, was discovered by Land Commissioner Sparks, who revoked the order allowing the change.

Thomas Carney, of Pittsburg, Pa., has applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife has become so infatuated with base ball that she has neglected his home and practically deserted him, in order to keep up a constant attendance upon the games, and that the complaints joining a female base ball club.

There are said to be 300,000 children in the public schools of New York city, this year, 10,000 more than there were last year. The schools cost $4,500,000 a year and employ 4000 teachers. The highest salary paid to a man is $3300; the highest a woman receives is $1800.

Supreme Judicial Court.

JUDGE WALTON, PRESIDING.

The April term of the S. J. Court opened in this city on Tuesday, with Judge Walton on the bench. The following are the court officials: William Berry, clerk; W. R. Rogers, county attorney; Ansel Wadsworth, sheriff; A. G. Caswell, I. S. Elliot, James Wallace, Frank Muzzy and Nehemiah Boulstone, deputies; Thomas H. Stevens, messenger; James Wallace, crier; J. D. Pulsifer, court reporter.

FIRST JURY. Page H. Kane, Palermo, foreman; John Q. Adams, Searsmont, J. B. Berry, Liberty, John A. Briggs, Belfast, Daniel Dutton, James L. Dow, Scarsport, William D. Elliot, Knox, George Frye, Montville, Lorenzo Gardelon, Troy, Joseph Ham, Jackson, P. G. Hurd, Northport, Edgar Thayer, Frankfort.

SECOND JURY. Josiah Mitchell, Belfast, foreman; Joseph P. Libby, Unity, Franklin H. Milliken, Lincolnville, Hiram McAllister, Burnham, A. J. Merrill, Islesboro, Gilman Morrill, Winterport, Charles W. Pierce, Monroe, Levi L. Robbins, Belfast, Levi Seekins, Swanville, Arthur Trivett, Prospect.

Rev. H. W. Williams made the opening prayer.

Four jurymen were excused the first day and one failed to appear on account of illness. This leaves the second jury one man short with no supernumeraries. One man must be drawn from the audience whenever the jury has a case unless the parties elect to go on with eleven men.

It is thought the term will be a short one.

There are 197 old cases and 73 new ones on the docket.

The first case marked for trial was Joshua Farrow vs. Inhabitants of Stockton. This is one of the noted cases of borrowing money, when C. C. Roberts was chairman of the board of selectmen. It goes to the law court on report. Fogler, Williamson and Gould.

John Thompson, of Searsmont, was discharged from the Grand Jury on Tuesday for intoxication.

LIBERTY. Mrs. Mary R. Woodman, of North Searsmont, died at the home of Davis Woodman, in this village, on Saturday the 18th inst. Mrs. Woodman came on a visit to this place about two months ago and was taken sick and unable to return home. Her age was about 76 years....Mr. J. M. Chapin, of Boston, was in the town last week looking for a place to open a jewelry store....Mrs. Captain Armor, of Searsmont, formerly of Montville, 76 years of age, walked from McFarland's Corner to this place, a distance of two miles, on Saturday morning last, before seven o'clock, to take the stage for Searsmont. The stage not being ready she kept on walking and we have not learned whether the stage overtook her or not....Mrs. Willard, of South Berwick, is in town. She was called here by the sickness of her aunt, Mrs. Woodman....A telephone from Augusta to Belfast, through this place, is talked of.....George Smith has bought the Henry Cook place....Adin Crockett has moved into the Nathan Bowler house. ....Carpenters are at work remodeling the building purchased by Mrs. Bowler, from W. B. Marden, known as the Douglass store....A young man, son of Mr. Merserve, the miller, cut his foot very badly on Saturday....It is a boy, and weighs ten pounds, so says W. I. Neal.

REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

BELFAST, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1885.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY THE

Republican Journal Publishing Co.

CHARLES A. PILSBURY.....EDITOR.
RUSSELL G. DYER.....LOCAL EDITOR.

Fast Day.

GOVERNOR ROBIE'S PROCLAMATION.

The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

The faith of our ancestors in the power of prayer to Almighty God, and a realization of entire dependence upon His mercy, led them early to set apart a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, which has become an honored usage, and when accompanied by an humble and sincere belief that He is one "who heareth prayer," is profitable in its continuance.

I therefore, by advice and consent of the executive council, appoint Thursday, the 23d day of April next, to be observed by the people of this State for that pious purpose; and I do urge that it be kept in the private home and public sanctuary as becomes a Christian people who have been the grateful recipients of so many varied blessings. Let us continue to implore the favor of God, the forgiveness of sins, the general prosperity of our State and country, and the triumph of a correct faith throughout the world. "The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear Him, in those that hope in His mercy."

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninth.

By the Governor: FREDERICK ROBIE.
OGANDANOL SMITH, Secretary of State.

Campaign Falsehoods Refuted.

"Turn the rascals out" was the favorite cry of the Democrats during the last campaign, and the people were asked to believe that the Departments at Washington were filled with pampered officials whose most arduous duty consisted in drawing their salary. The trained employees who under Republican rule have been transacting the business of this great country were declared to be not only inefficient but corrupt. And it was further said that the number of clerks employed was greatly in excess of the requirements of the public business. The new Administration has been in power nearly two months and all these accusations are now admitted to have been unfounded. Of the Presidential appointments the records of the Senate show that not a single officer has been removed for cause; while on the other hand Republican officials have been retained and in some cases reappointed because of their conceded ability and efficiency. The expert who has been overhauling the Treasury bookkeeping found no evidence of fraud, and has simply worked out a new form for the monthly debt statement, which is not generally recognized as an improvement upon the old. He has, however, expressed his wonder and pleasure at finding such admirable and enthusiastic clerks in the Treasury Department. The new Postmaster General has informed a friend that his department was found by him to be in excellent shape, and the postal railway service so efficient that he should not make any removals. Another member of the Cabinet stated in the presence of several gentlemen that he was surprised at the discipline, industry and competency which he found in his department, because he had come to believe that the departments were full of political creatures and incompetents, and that they needed thorough overhauling. We quote further from a despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette:

He had become convinced that in no private establishment in the land, no matter how strictly conducted, was there the perfection of system, the thoroughness of discipline, the general faithfulness and efficiency, that existed in his department. There are men in that office who have spent their lives there, and who are as much a part of the system as a spoke is a part of the wheel. When I want to know anything in my department the messenger who has been there for many years can tell what gentleman to call upon, and he will come in and tell me anything I want to know down to the smallest points, and go back a generation in personal knowledge, and in a moment can lay his hand upon and produce anything in the way of history, documents or written matter, or information. Now, suppose I put such men as these out for party reasons and fill their places with new men more utterly ignorant of the matters of the department than I am myself, do you not see that it would be ruinous to the department and to the Government, though it would satisfy some political workers? I was surprised, too, to find what a large proportion of the men are men of family, sober, quiet, reliable citizens, doing their duties steadily, faithfully and efficiently, rearing families and holding their places in the world as good citizens, husbands and fathers. A large proportion of the clerks are of this character, and I have been able to trace a score of men, so far, placed in the department for purely political reasons.

This is not news to those conversant with the workings of the Departments under Republican rule, but while richly merited it is a remarkable tribute to the faithfulness and capacity of Republican employees from a political opponent. As to the campaign cry that too many clerks were employed, a Washington despatch to the Boston Journal says: "The heads of nearly all the departments have already discovered that the partisan cry which one has so long heard in Congress and on the stumps that there is an excess of clerks in the Government Department is unfounded. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the clerks to work two hours more daily, and the Postmaster General has directed many of the clerks in his department to work three hours extra at night. This is due not to the inefficiency on the part of the clerical force, but to the fact that the force is not large enough to perform the duties required of it."

The only "reform" thus far attempted by the new heads of Departments was the selling by Secretary Lamar of a few horses and vehicles used for official business, while he has expended a much larger sum than the proceeds of this sale in fitting up a gorgeous bath room in the Interior Department building for his private use. Other officials have retained the horses used by their predecessors, finding them necessary, as they undoubtedly are. Thus the grounds upon which the Democrats asked to have the Government placed in their hands are shown to have been utterly baseless, and they have themselves borne witness to their untruth.

The following from the New York Herald answers the numerous questions asked concerning privateering: By the Declaration of Paris made in 1856 privateering is now abolished, on paper at least, so far as Europe is concerned. This declaration has been signed by about all the European Powers except Spain. It is binding on all the parties to it. The United States has never acceded to it, and hence it does not restrict the right of this country to commission privateers when we are at war. Nor does it prevent any Power which is a party to it from sending out privateers against our commerce in case of war with us. The Revised Statutes make it a crime for any citizen of the United States within our territory or jurisdiction to accept a privateering commission from any foreign Power with which we are at peace. Should Russia be tempted to resort to privateering in the impending war there would doubtless be a strong disposition on the part of England to treat the privateers as pirates.

Some of our Democratic exchanges are referring to the case of the Lincolnville Centre postmaster, recently arrested on a charge of defrauding the Government, as evidence of Republican corruption. The facts are, however, that the offender is a Democrat and that his arrest was brought about by a Republican post office inspector. The latter official has since been asked to resign, that his place may be filled by a Democrat who certainly will be less experienced and who perhaps will not be so ready to detect frauds when the post offices are all in Democratic hands. The Republican party punishes those who are found culpable and unworthy of their trusts, and they are at once admitted into full fellowship in the Democratic party. We have never heard of even a solitary exception to this rule.

President Cleveland in making his foreign appointments has not in all cases succeeded in putting the right man in the right place. Mr. Phelps, the Minister to the Court of St. James, was the legal counsel of the Emma Mine Company, and the Democratic N. Y. World speaks of him as "a man who was identified with a most odious transaction—one that smirched the commercial name of America in every foreign land"; Mr. Keilly, the newly appointed Minister to Italy, is on record as having public denounced Victor Emanuel and his army as brigands and robbers, and as having expressed hostility to the present Government of Italy; and Gen. H. R. Jackson, appointed Minister to Mexico, is a veteran of the war against that country.

Law and Order says of the new temperance legislation: "The amendments to the law, which have just gone into effect, make it more easy than before to suppress the illegal traffic, and the outlook is that persons who depended upon a frequent use of alcoholic beverages had better locate outside the borders of the Pine Tree State."

It is said the Russians are preparing to take Herat. England will now begin to smell a rat.

Arbor Day.

The custom of appointing one day in each year for the planting of shade trees is a growing one. Arbor Day was generally observed April 16th throughout Pennsylvania, Governor Patterson assisting in the work. To-day, April 23d, will be observed in Minnesota by proclamation of the Governor. In New Hampshire the Grange has taken hold of the work, W. H. Stinson, Master of the State Grange, having issued a proclamation for the observance of Arbor Day by the Patrons of Husbandry on the 30th inst. In Vermont May Day has been set apart for planting trees, Gov. Pingree in his proclamation recommending that "the people of the State do, on that day, plant trees along the streets, by the road sides, in parks and commons, around the public buildings, by their homes and in the waste places." The Governor of Minnesota says:

The subject of forestry, or tree culture, is becoming recognized, not only in our prairie states, but throughout this country and in other lands, as of very great importance. The presence of trees, groves and forests averts droughts, promotes productiveness of soil, lessens the extremes of temperature, moderates the severities of climate and tends to make the season equable. Trees and forests beautify the country, they make it tolerable and fit for occupancy by civilized man, a scene to delight his eye and a home to satisfy his heart.

The United States encourages the planting of timber upon its vacant prairie lands. Minnesota and other states offer bounties for the growth of trees. Agricultural societies and forestry associations award premiums to those who on some one day, called "arbor day" plant the most trees. In some of the states, in two at least of those well wooded, the legislature has authorized or requested the governor to designate one day annually for the planting of forest trees and the general advancement of the interests of forestry.

Minnesota has equal need of abundant and well distributed forests, and will reap equal advantage with other states from the adoption and practice of the growing custom.

The utility of this work must be self-evident. Indeed, we believe that there could be no better investment of one day's labor each year than in planting trees in Maine and other States which have been stripped of their forests. It must of course be borne in mind that the trees should be cared for after they are planted, in which case their growth will be a surprise. The Maine Farmer has been doing good work in arousing public sentiment on this question and we trust the Maine press generally will lend a helping hand. Let us have an Arbor Day in Maine by all means.

How Not to Do It.

Those who queried what the new county attorney would do were sufficiently answered at his first term of court. It was then seen that he intended to do his duty, and his whole duty. His course was in striking contrast with the supineness, or worse, of his immediate predecessor. The temperance people rejoiced, and in speeches and resolutions the various organizations expressed their gratification that the county had an attorney who does not wear the collar of the rumsellers. Complimentary resolutions are well enough in their way, but amount to very little in suppressing liquor selling. Aware of the fact that the county attorney was ready and willing to do his duty, one would naturally suppose these temperance organizations would have interested themselves in procuring witnesses and furnishing information to be used at the coming term of court. On enquiry, however, we find that nothing of the kind has been done, and that Mr. Rogers has received no aid from the temperance organizations or the temperance men and women of Belfast. The inference that might be drawn from this fact is that there is no desire to suppress liquor selling in Belfast. If the temperance people take no steps in this matter, who can be depended upon to do so?

The editor of the Boothbay Register a man over 50 years old and in feeble health, was horse whipped last week by a Mr. Best, at the instigation, it is said, of the anti-temperance people of the place, who guaranteed to pay the fine of the assailant, if he should be let off with a fine. A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says that "the assault was most brutal and unprovoked, and is condemned by all respectable persons;" and the Journal adds:

The article on whose account Best is said to have administered this horse whipping, it is stated, was published seven years ago. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been doing good work against the rumsellers of Boothbay and the Register has supported them.

The temperance people of Boothbay can do no less for the victim of this outrage than the rummies have agreed to do for his cowardly assailant; and the latter having been held for his appearance in court able counsel should be engaged and the case against him prosecuted with the utmost vigor. It will not do to have a precedent established in Maine that those who advocate temperance can be assaulted and their assailants go unpunished.

Vice President Hendricks, who has been snubbed in his pursuit of the spoils at Washington, has laid his plans to get even with the President. He is going abroad to hobnob with the crowned heads and to figure in the cable despatches, leaving Cleveland to withstand newspaper criticism and wrestle with five hundred thousand office-seekers. "Thus," says a close friend of the Vice President, "Mr. Hendricks will be popular, while Mr. Cleveland will be unpopular. When it comes to 1888 Mr. Hendricks will be nominated for President, and Mr. Cleveland will be framed as a chromo for George William Curtis."

There has been a decided improvement in Gen. Grant's condition during the past week, and Monday he took a drive of thirty-five minutes duration. It has been reported that his disease is not a cancer but simply an ulcerated sore throat, from which he may recover. This is, however, denied by the attending physicians, and, indeed, seems hardly credible. The doctors say that they have succeeded in building up their patient's general health, but that the cancer is still doing its deadly work and must prove fatal at last. Everybody hopes, of course, that the doctors are mistaken, and that Gen. Grant may be restored to health.

The Journal of Education for April 16th contains a "Symposium" on the tenure of office for teachers. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, President Elliot, of Harvard College, S. T. Dutton, J. W. Dickinson, G. W. Batchelder, Hon. J. D. Philbrick and Homer B. Sprague contribute their opinions, and all are agreed that teachers should hold their places as long as they are worthy and competent. This question is attracting much attention at present in Massachusetts, where a strong effort is being made to do away with the annual election of teachers.

The editors of the Republican Journal and Calais Times have got to twitting each other about the location of their respective brains. [The Eastern State.

Brother Robbins does not display his usual exactness in the above item. We have never admitted that the Times man has any brains; and do not believe that a microscopic investigation would reveal any. The Calais organ is simply a wind instrument.

Hon. John F. McKinney of Piqua, Ohio, has been convicted of having received excessive fees for collecting pensions. It was proven that he received $130 for obtaining a pension of $1700. He was a member of the Forty-second Congress, and for many years Chairman of the Ohio State Democratic Central Committee. Turn the rascals out!

Mr. Conkling says: "All that is necessary now in order to rank as a statesman is to declare that you are good." We believe Mr. Conkling has never made this declaration, but that is not the only reason why he does not "rank as a statesman."

The Prog. Age undoubtedly voices the sentiment of the Democratic party in opposing prohibition and also the enforcement of the prohibitory laws by Democratic officials. It is quite refreshing to find the Age telling the truth, for once.

Ships used to grow here, but "little foxes" called tariff duties ate off the leaves, gnawed the bark from the roots, and carried away the seed. The soil is still favorable for them. [Boston Herald.

If the soil is still favorable why go to foreign soil for our ships?

The Boston Herald says that the mugwump has come to stay and that from present indications there will be a new variety evolved within the year—the Democratic mugwump. We think the present variety should be so classed.

We have been waiting patiently for the paragraphers to get their work in on Colon. There are infinite possibilities in the word.

"The distillers and jobbers are all in favor of high license," says the head of a Western whiskey pool. Of course.

The latest rinkle is ankle corsets for roller skaters. Did we hear any one say. Of course it is!

A Double Execution.

CARMINE SANTORE AND RAFFAELE CAPONE EXECUTED AT THOMASTON, APRIL 17th.

RAFFAELE CAPONE.

CARMINE SANTORE.

On Friday last Carmine Santore and Raffaele Capone, two Italians, paid the penalty of murder with their lives. The last previous execution in this state was in June, 1875, when John T. Gordon, the Thorndike murderer, and Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer, were hanged at Thomaston. There were many parallels between the two executions. Both were dual hangings and the first date appointed for each fell on Good Friday, and the men were reprieved for a time. Shortly after the execution in 1875 the death penalty in Maine was abolished by an act of the legislature, but subsequently murders were so frequent as to arouse the people and at the session of 1882 the legislature restored the death penalty for murder in the first degree. An attempt was made at the late session to again abolish the death penalty, but public sentiment was so strong in favor of the present law that the bill was killed in committee. The execution last week was the first to take place since the re-establishment of the death penalty.

HISTORY OF THE MURDER.

The crime for which the two Italians were executed was a most revolting one. For the sum of $63 they killed a fellow laborer, an Italian, and the God-father of the younger of the two men. In 1883, a gang of Italian laborers employed on the extension of the Maine Central railroad from Bangor to Mt. Desert, were at work in Brewer, near Bangor. September 7th Pasquale Coscia was paid off and intended to send the money to his family in Italy. The next morning his dead body was found in the Burr woods about two miles from Bangor. Circumstances pointed so strongly towards Santore and Capone as the guilty parties, they were arrested. Both men confessed, but each charged the other with being the principal.

THE MEN'S STATEMENTS.

Santore told an interpreter that about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 7, 1883, he was out taking a walk, when he met Capone and Pasquale Coscia (the man subsequently murdered.) At the same time three other Italians came up, and while the six stood together Capone said to Santore, "Go to Francesco Fiore's and get a letter which is there for you." Immediately Santore left the company to go after the letter. When he was about three-quarters of a mile on the way, he heard himself called and at the same time he heard the report of a pistol. Turning his head round he saw Capone signalling with his hand for him to stop. Santore waited for him till he came up, when Capone said to him, "Do not go to Francisco Fiore's for a letter for there is none for you. But we must kill Pasquale Coscia for he has got money and we must get it away from him." Santore refused, saying, "I will not do that." While they were discussing the subject, Santore saw Pasquale Coscia approaching them and when he came up, Capone left the company and went into the woods for about ten minutes. When he came out they proceeded on their way, Pasquale Coscia being between them. Santore was smoking his pipe. At once Capone stepped back, pulled out a revolver and shot at Pasquale Coscia's back. Pasquale ran forward, stopping, however, to say to Capone, "How, god-father, you betray me!" Capone threw the revolver down and picking up a stick ran after Coscia, at the same time telling Santore to pick up the revolver and "shoot at him, shoot at him, shoot at him, for if he escapes us both of us will be arrested." Santore picked up the revolver and shot once in the air, for the purpose of calling the attention of the people. Coscia ran to a fence, but could not get over and turned back. Meeting Capone with a stick he tried to dodge him, but Capone struck him and pursued him back to the place where he was first shot. Here Coscia fell from one of the blows. Capone seized him by the throat, unbuttoned his vest and took out his pocket-book. Capone then went to where Santore was, about eight paces, and told Santore to give him the revolver. Santore gave it to him. Capone went back to the dying man and shot him once in the side of his face. He then dropped the revolver, picked up the stick and struck him on his head twice more. He then returned to Santore and said, "I split his head in two, he is dead, let us go quick." When they were about thirty paces away, Capone gave $30 to Santore, telling him not to say anything. They then went to a rum shop in the village, and drank a bottle of beer each. They afterwards went to another shop and bought some pastry and Santore passed out a $20 bill to pay for it. Capone tried to push it back, but the storekeeper took it and gave Santore the change. They went to another bar room with a boy whom they met, and drank two bottles of beer each and gave some to the boy. They then started home, throwing the revolver in the river from the bridge.

Capone said: Pasquale Coscia called Capone up from his bed to go and take a walk with him. On the way they saw Santore behind them. While they were talking together Santore passed by them. While they were in the woods they came toget er and, Capone says Santore shot Coscia twice, and after he killed him he put the pistol at Capone's ear and obliged him to take money from Coscia's pocket. Then Santore gave Capone thirty-three dollars, the whole amount being sixty-five dollars. Capone says he and Santore had not talked together about the deed at all before it took place.

THE TRIAL.

The men were tried at Bangor in February 1884, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. Abram Sanborn, of Bangor, defended Santore, and Co. A. W. Bradbury, of Portland, Capone. The counsel believed that Capone was the least guilty of the two, and had he clung to his first story he would have escaped the gallows. He changed his story, however, on the stand, denying the robbery, which was fatal to his case.

THE HISTORIES OF THE CONDEMNED MEN.

Capone was 26 years old, and a native of Italy, where he has a wife living. He had been in this country about three years. He was a short, thick set man, prepossessing in appearance, and with the piercing black eyes. He wore a moustache and slight side whiskers. He was sullen and morose while in prison, and was considered a very dangerous man. Once while at work in the prison he seized a wooden stool and attempted to strike a fellow prisoner. While quite intelligent he had no education, could not even read or write his own language, and spoke but a few English words. Santore was taller and thinner than Capone, and was 47 years old. His forehead was sloping and his head peaked. His drooping moustache, almond shaped and protruding eyes gave his countenance a scared appearance. He had been in this country about the same length of time as his companion, and he also has a wife in Italy. He served eight years in a prison in his native country, as he said for political reasons. Santore had some education and since he has been in prison has written many letters to different officials. He was persistent in declaring his innocence, laying all the blame upon the younger man, and succeeded in creating some sympathy for himself. The men had an intense hatred for each other, and had they been permitted to meet face to face, there would have been no work for the executioner.

INFORMED OF THEIR FATE.

When the men were told they must die Santore was much moved, but Capone received the news with a grin and chewed tobacco incessantly. He did not believe he was to be hanged, but thought an attempt was to be made to extort a confession from him. He said: "Me no hang; Santore hang." Capone looked upon the whole thing as a farce, believing that he was to be led to the gallows to frighten him into a confession. Father Boniface, an Italian priest of Boston, and Fathers Harrington and Peterson, of Rockland, visited the prisoners frequently, and the day before the execution Father Boniface asked the men to make their peace with God and to forgive all their enemies. Each forgave everybody with a single reservation. They would not forgive each other, and under the circumstances the priest could not administer the rites of the church. Father Boniface believed them to be hardened criminals, and expressed

Searsport Locals.

The frogs have begun their concerts.

Dr. P. P. Nichols has made a short visit to New York.

Charles Eames returned from Washington Territory Tuesday.

Mrs. C. E. Rice has moved into Capt. E. P. Nichols house.

Bark Wakefield, Capt. W. S. Crowell, arrived at Manilla Apr. 20th.

Tuesday was a summer day, and winter clothing was very uncomfortable.

The thermometer registered 72 degrees above in the shade Tuesday noon.

Rev. Edwin Smith of Maynard Mass., is taking a trip to southern California.

A number of Belfast gentlemen took dinner at the Searsport House Sunday.

Brig J. H. Lane, Capt. William R. Gilkey, arrived at Delaware Breakwater Apr. 21st.

O. P. Clark who has been in the western states for several years returned here last week.

We are pleased to see that Capt. Isaac C. Park is able to be out after several weeks illness.

Mrs. J. M. Gilkey has returned from New York and Boston with the spring styles of millinery.

Capt. Chas. Salvage will make extensive repairs on the Knickerbocker which he has recently purchased.

Capt. B. F. Pendleton and wife left Monday for the Pacific coast where they will remain for several months.

At the skating contest last Saturday evening the prizes awarded the prizes to Mitia Treat, Millie Shute, Fred Edwards and Eugene Ames.

Deputy Collector Black has been quite sick but is convalescent. The deputy is sadly missed when he is absent from his accustomed chair in the Express office.

The remains of Mrs. Mary P. Park arrived here by steamer Saturday. The funeral services took place at the 2nd Cong. church at the harbor Sunday, Rev. B. B. Merrill of Brewer officiating.

It was reported last week that Mr. Edward Burgin, formerly of this place was dead. The report was incorrect. Mr. Burgin has lost his eyesight, and the misfortune so preyed upon his mind that he became insane and is at the hospital at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

A lady resident here was presented by Capt. Ingraham with a piece of the rope with which the two Indians were hung at Thomaston last week. It was about the size of a large size clothes line and Capt. Ingraham informs us that the rope was capable of sustaining a weight of two tons.

At the Young Ladies' Select School, Miss Walde, teacher, those who have averaged 95 per cent. and above are Miss Nellie Nichols, Janet Trundy, Sadie Beaks, Louise Small and Willie Blake. The two compositions of the term were composed by Misses Inez and Blanche Nichols, subjects the Pocket Knife and Revenge.

Our Conundrum, "What was it?" in the last week's issue, has seen answered. We are assured by members of the society in whose vestry the strange sounds were alleged to have been heard that they proceeded from entirely natural causes, and it was nothing more or less than the falling of two broken reflectors from the top of a high book case.

Mr. F. E. Whitcomb has received notice from Fish Commissioner Stilwell that he will send him the last of May a lot of land locked salmon for Goose Pond. We are assured by Messrs. Sullivan & Whitcomb, Fish and Game Wardens, that these fish will be protected from poachers and that all netting and gaffing will be prosecuted by them to the full extent of the law.

The rules and regulations of the Women's Relief Corps permit them to elect to an honorary member, the wife one of the members of the Post to which the Corps is attached, and the ladies of Freeman McGilvery Corps taking advantage of this privilege have recently elected Dr. E. Hopkins to this honorary station. This is a well conferred distinction as the Doctor was not only largely instrumental in establishing a Post of the G. A. R. here but has done yeoman's service in its interests ever since its inception.

The Age, with its usual anxiety to obtain the very latest news, rather overstepped the bounds in two of the Searsport locals last week. In a description of Mr. Frank Carver's case, who had an attack of pneumonia, the Age says: "He had gained somewhat from the first attack so as to be able to walk out, but he was taken with a relapse and is quite ill at the present writing." Unfortunately for the Age (of fortunately for Carver) the same evening the paper came out he attended the skating rink in the first, and his laugh seemed as clear as any of the young ladies and gentlemen who accompanied him. In the other item referring to Mr. Shute's accident it says: "Mr. N. C. Shute was hurt severely, *if not fatally* last Saturday, on the steamboat wharf. His horses became unmanageable, and he jumped from the carriage, thereby entangling himself in the reins, but in so doing his head came in contact with one of the *piles*, and the coach passed over one of his legs. He was taken up *insensible* and carried to the hotel, where medical aid was soon procured, &c." For a fact his head did not strike a pile or come any where near one. He was not taken up insensible, but was assisted into the coach and walked to the hotel, and did not know until some time in the afternoon, that the small bone of the leg was broken. Mr. Shute is some what surprised to read of his fatal injuries and sorrowing friends in another part of the state take that paper and what will be their feelings when they read the item?"

SANDY POINT: Capt. H. W. French, of Boston, formerly of Sandy Point, recently bought the Wainwright house and will soon begin repairs on the same....A. G. Black is at home again from Portland Hospital, much improved in health....Chas. Heath has bought the sch. Ella for the Rockland kim-wood trade....Rev. D. W. Hardy has been absent two Sundays on a vacation. Services will be resumed in the church on next Sunday....A dispatch received on Tuesday announced the arrival of brig L. Staples, Capt. J. P. Stowers, in Philadelphia....Capt. Albert Shute spent last Sunday with his family.

MORRILL: Quite a number of our citizens, young and old, on the "sick list" at this time. James H. Woodbury has left for R. I. Dugrath, Tolman Bowen, a daughter of Daniel Wentworth, Bertie Hatch and others are convalescent.....The Upper and Lower Mills are running night and day. Mr. Hanson has crew of eight men and boys.... Thomas Storer lost a valuable cow lately. It sickened and died.... Hay is running short in many barns, but stock is generally looking well, more provender than usual being fed ....E. A. Payson has been having hard luck with his sheep, losing nearly all his lambs.... The Sewing Circle meets with Mrs. J. R. Mears this, Thursday, evening.

CAMDEN: J. H. Simonton, son of Hon. T. R. Simonton, has recently been employed in the office of the Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. at Portland .... The ladies of the Baptist church and society, held a sociable at their vestry last Tuesday evening. Five cents admission and refreshments on sale.... Miss Olive Fye, who is engaged in the millinery store of her sister, has shown for several years past a rare talent and taste for oil painting and during this time produced some fine work; more recently she placed herself under the instruction of an eminent artist and the result is several pieces of rare merit, which may be seen at present at Miss A. L. Fye's store on Main St.... The Universalist church and society held an orange sociable at Megunticook lower hall last Friday evening, which was a very pleasant affair and yielded a profit to the church and society.....Two of our citizens, Sylvester and Leo Aran, attended the hanging at Thomaston, last Friday. Particulars of the affair were circulated here and at Rockport in the extra from the Courier-Gazette office.... The seasons business began at the lobster factory last Monday by canning a small catch of lobsters ...Some of our people are beginning to break ground in their gardens for early vegetables, and those who have lawns are raking them off. On some of them the green grass is appearing....E. C. Fletcher has received his commission and took possession of the Post office last Monday evening. Miss Addie, Mr. Fletcher's sister, will have the principal charge of the office. Miss Fletcher is highly respected in this community and there is a feeling of general satisfaction that she is to be placed in the office. B. B. Rich Esq. the retiring P. M., who has had charge for over two years past, has given entire satisfaction during his administration....George Tapley and Eli Thibetts left by Boston boat last Monday evening for Colorado.

PROSPECT: Dexter Littlefield cut his foot badly while at work on Mt. Waldo last week. He got to the boarding house where his wound was dressed. He is young and just begun work, and putting on an old rubber he went to work again in two days ....There are now 308 men all told at work on Mt. Waldo. Prospect's quota is all out, even to the old pioneer teamster who has used the good stick so long over old Star and Lynes. It is hard to find the man who "tolls not neither does spin" in this town to help the farmers out with the spring's work....The older people are passing away. Mrs. James Ridley died last Thursday and was buried Saturday at the shore burial ground. Her age was nearly 72 years....Mr. Sanne, Reed has plowed and got in his peas. Mr. Edward Cummins, at work on the Miss Betty Thompson place has done some plowing....Mrs. Rose Harriman of Belfast is on a visit to her old home and friends in Prospect.....Miss Grace Libby has arrived home from her visit to friends in Belfast....Dr. Benj. Colson has 12 horses. He lately sold a pair of matched colts to Augusta parties for $500. He has a stepper after the famous trotter Grey Dan that will step up to the time of 2.40 now, and for which he has been offered and refused $500....Capt. Arthur Heagan has a farm of 275 acres with a large amount of wood on it, and only has to move the wood a short distance from the stump to be handy to load on vessels. He landed 80 cords this year ready for market. He keeps two pair of cattle besides other stock, and is one of the model farmers of Prospect....Capt. A. A. Ginn has some splendid Jersey stock and takes pains to keep it good. He drove a heifer the distance of 12 miles out and back in the muddy going last week to be served by the celebrated Jersey bull St. Scituate, owned by Freeman Partridge ...Farmers' wives have their hands full now cleaning house and papering the rooms anew. J. F. Libby's store is visited often to examine the new lots of room paper of the latest patterns....Peddlers are plenty now. There is almost a daily line of peddlers runs through the town selling clams and flounders....Mr. John Nichols called on Freeman Partridge this week after Plymouth Rock eggs. He shot a hen hawk, measuring 51 inches from tip to tip of wing, last week.

FREEDOM. At the school meeting in the village district on the 14th inst., O. H. Keen, esq., was chosen Moderator; S. K. Fuller, Clerk, and Gustave Bellows, Agent.... The Good Templars have moved into the hall over B. Williams' store.

UNION. The first Congregational society in the town of Union was incorporated Feb. 1, 1816. The following were the corporators: Nathaniel Robbins, Rufus Gilmore, Ebenezer Alden, Robert Foster, Amos Barrett, John Little, Joseph Vaughan, Elisha Bennett, Moses Morse, Jonathan Carriel, Jr., Calvin Morse, John Folger, Abijah Hawes, David Robbins, James Rice, Seth Luce, Jesse Robbins, Herman Hawes, Amariah Mero, Thomas Mihahell, Nathan Daniels, Levi Morse, John P. Robbins, Nathaniel Bachelor, Wm. Dougherty, Fisher Hart, Caleb T. Jacobs, William Hart, David Robbins, Jr., Micajah Gleason, Whitney Hawes, John W. Lindley, Ebenezer W. Adams, Samuel Spear, John Tobey, David Carriel, Jeremiah Mitchell, Thaddeus Shepard and Noah Rice.

WINTERPORT. The petition of A. L. Kelley and others, taxable inhabitants of Winterport, for an injunction to restrain the treasurer of said town from paying certain debts of the town, was dismissed at Belfast Tuesday on motion of petitioners Counsel, Joseph Williamson Esq., of Belfast..... The vessels which have been hauled up for the winter are making a move. Schs. Emma, Kate Walker, Minetta, and others have gone to Bangor to load. Schs. Warrenton and J. P. Merriam have gone to Orland to load with brick for Boston..... Schs. Mary Eliza, Hero, Sadie Corey and Richmond have arrived with general cargo. Sch. A. Richardson with coal for Steamboat Company.....Mrs. Anson Colson, an aged citizen of the town died at her home on Wednesday last of a cancerous trouble. She leaves a husband and several sons and daughters.... The ladies gave the Band Boys a surprise party and supper on Friday evening at their hall. A very pleasant time is reported....Mr. Ernest Damon, a member of the band, was married on Saturday evening to Miss Nellie Baker.

A Bargain in Corner Lots

is what most men desire, but to keep from filling a grave in a cemetery lot or rebuilt your nerves are unshattered, always keep a supply of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" by you. When the first symptoms of consumption appear lose no time in putting yourself under the treatment of this invaluable medicine. It cures when nothing else will. Possessing, as it does, ten times the virtue of the best cod liver oil, it is not only the cheapest but far the pleasantest to take. It purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the system, cures bronchitis, pimples, eruptions and other humors. By druggists.

Prohibition is now on trial in 105 of the 137 counties of Georgia, and will soon embrace the whole State.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Canada proposes to charge a tax of $25 for every Chinese laborer coming into the Dominion.

"Work, Work, Work!"

How many women there are working to-day in various branches of industry—to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unceasing round of toil—who are martyrs to those complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives shortened, all hard by themselves, unless they know how to use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" as a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

Ex-Speaker Randall's health is steadily improving and he expects to be about in a short time.

Triumph of Science.

Chemistry never achieved a more decided triumph than in the production of SOZODONT, which is a botanical preparation of wonderous efficacy in preserving and beautifying the teeth, preserving them from decay, and rendering them as white as alabaster. It is a fabled luxury of which all should avail themselves. The unpleasant odor commonly given to the breath by catarrh, bad teeth, etc., is entirely obviated by this fragrant and salutary antiseptic of which one bottle lasts a long time. Druggists and perfumers sell it.

The Prince of Wales was given a cordial reception at Cork, but after he departed there was a serious riot provoked by the Nationalists, and many heads were broken.

General debility, female weakness, loss of physical power, Bright's Disease, and nervous diseases, are speedily cured by Hunt's Remedy.

The Civil Service Commissioners say that there are many more applicants than necessary to make a choice to fill the offices. They do not apprehend any sweeping removals.

To encourage sleep, create an appetite, brace up the system, and to purify the blood, take the unfailing Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BELFAST.

ARRIVED.

April 17. Schs. Odell, Wade, Boston; Richmond, Chipman, Boston; Wm. Frederick, Patterson, Boston; A. Richardson, Pattershall, Winterport.

SAILED.

April 17. Sch. E. L. Warren, Colson, Boston.

April 19. Schs. Geo. B. Ferguson, Ryder, Ellsworth; Richmond, Chipman, Bangor; Hero, Lowe, Winterport; Plymouth Rock, White, Somes Sound.

April 20. Sch. Eagle, Wilson, Bangor.

April 21. Schs. Wm. Slocum, Carter, Bangor.

AMERICAN PORTS.

Warren, R. I., April 14. Sailed sch. Paragon, Shute, New York.

Philadelphia, April 14. Cleared sch. A. Hayford, Jones, Vineyard Sound.

Brunswick, April 15. Arrived sch. Hattie Metcalf, Pulman, Phila.

Savannah, April 16. Sailed sch. H. J. Cottrell, Haskell, Sullin River.

Delaware Breakwater, April 14. Arrived sch. Stella M. Kenyon, Williams, Matanzas, April 20. Arrived brig J. H. Lane, Gilkey, Sagua.

New York, April 14. Arrived ship Relief of Bath, Nichols, San Francisco, 107 days. 15. Cleared ship Rembrandt, McGilvery, Sydney. 17. Arrived sch. Stella M. Kenyon, Williams, Matanzas; sch. Austin D. Knight, Perry, Fernandina. 16. Arrived sch. Paragon, Shute, Warren. 19. Sailed bark Adopia, Obriz, for San Francisco.

Providence, April 19. Arrived brig Katahdin, Hayes, Bangor.

Off Execution Light, New York, April 18, sch. Mark Pendleton, from St. Johns; Sarah L. Davis, Kneeland, Belfast.

Portland, April 20. Arrived sch. A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, New York.

Sld Pandora, April 18. Cleared ship Gov. Robie, Goodell, Liverpool.

Baltimore, April 16. Arrived sch. Wm. L. Bradley, Chase, Belfast. April 20. Arrived sch. Lillian, Darby, Belfast.

Passed Hell Gate, April 16. Sch. A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, Elizabethport, for Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

St. Thomas, April 7. Arrived sch. Mary A. Hall, McDonald, Malaga, for Philadelphia; Dora M. French, French, New York, for Point-a-Pitre.

Nevokamas, March 1. Sailed ship Wm. H. Connor, Nichols, Victoria, B. C.

Demarara, March 27. Sailed brig Sparkling Water, Hutchings, St. Domingo.

Shanghae, March 6. Sailed bark John M. Clerk, Conant, Nagasaki.

Hong Kong, March 4. Sailed bark Abbie Carver, Pendleton, Iloilo.

Nanaimo, April 6. Arrived ship W. H. Connor, Nichols, Yokohama.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

Ship Gov. Robie, at San Francisco, has chartered for Liverpool direct with wheat at £1.10s.

The Kennebec river is open to navigation from Gardiner to the sea.

Steamer Henry Morrison opened Ellsworth Bay to navigation by coming up through the ice April 15th.

Lloyds insurance premiums on bottoms for the Black sea, Sea of Azof and the Baltic sea have been doubled.

Bark Robert Porter, now at New York, has been purchased by D. & J. Maguire, of Quebec, for $8,250. She will load coal here for Quebec.

The schooner Douglas Hovey from Nuevitas, reports that April 8th Isaac Parsons, a seaman of Bath, Maine, fell from the jibboom overboard and was lost.

News was received here Tuesday of the wreck of sch. Gen. Banks on a passage from Providence to Norfolk. Having lost their sails on the passage they were driven ashore on Cape Hatteras and the vessel badly damaged. Capt Nelson and the crew, all of this place, are expected home this week. The vessel is owned by J. S. Emery, of Boston. Deer Isle Gazette.

Ship P. M. Whitmore, John McDonald and Iroquois of this city are having an exciting race from San Francisco to Liverpool. The vessels all sailed the same day and at present have been out 112 days. [Bath Independent.

BELFAST PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly for the Journal.

By C. H. SARGENT, No. 8, Main Street.

Produce Market.	*Prices Paid Producers.*		
Apples ℔ bush,	35@50	Hay ℔ ton,	12.00@16.00
" dried ℔ lb,	4@5	Hides ℔ lb,	5@6
Beans, pea, ℔ bu,	1.70@1.85	Lamb ℔ lb,	6@0
" medium,	1.50@1.65	Lamb Skins,	75@1.25
" yellow eyes,	1.60@1.75	Mutton ℔ lb,	5@6
Butter ℔ lb,	18@20	Oats ℔ bush,	42@44
Beef ℔ lb,	7@8½	Potatoes,	45@50
Barley ℔ bush,	65@75	Round Hog ℔ lb,	6@7
Cheese ℔ lb,	10@12	Straw ℔ ton,	6.00@7.00
Chicken ℔ lb,	14@16	Turkey ℔ lb,	18@20
Calf Skins ℔ lb,	12½@12½	Veal ℔ lb,	8@8
Duck ℔ lb,	14@16	Wool, washed ℔ lb,	26
Eggs ℔ doz.,	14	Wool, unwashed ℔ lb,	26
Fowl ℔ lb,	12@14	Wool, hard,	4.00@5.00
Geese ℔ lb,	14@16	Wool, soft,	3.00@3.50
Retail Market.			
Beef, corned, ℔ lb,	7@9	Lime ℔ bbl,	1.05@1.10
Butter salt, ℔ box,	20	Oat Meal ℔ lb,	5@9
Corn ℔ bush,	66	Onions ℔ lb,	4@8
Cracked Corn ℔ bush,	66	Oil, Kerosene ℔ gal	12@15
Corn Meal ℔ bush,	66	Pollock ℔ lb,	3½@4
Cheese ℔ lb,	12@15	Pork ℔ lb,	9@10
Cotton Seed ℔ cwt,	1.50	Plaster ℔ bbl,	1.00
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb,	4@6	Rye Meal ℔ lb,	3
Cranberries, ℔ qt,	15@18	Shorts ℔ cwt,	1.15
Clover Seed ℔ lb,	12@20	Sugar ℔ lb	6@7½
Flour ℔ bbl,	3.50@7.00	Salt, T. L., ℔ bush,	40
H. G. Seed ℔ bu,	2.15@2.25	S. Potatoes ℔ lb,	6@0
Lard ℔ lb,	9@10	Wheat Meal ℔ lb,	3½@4

Have you got one of the beautiful Panel Pictures that are given away with "Welcome Soap?" They are going very fast, and the Soap is always welcome in every family.

1m17

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

1yr15

Boston Market.

BOSTON, April 18th.

BUTTER—Rather quiet, though choice lots of fresh made are in demand. Prices are well sustained, especially on the better grades. Job lots fresh creameries 20@22c; fancy 23c; fair creameries 15@18c; June and July 12@18c; new northern dairies 14@20c; selections 22@24c; ladle packed No. 1, 18c; good 13@16c, common 10@12.

CHEESE—The market is slightly firmer under large shipments to England. Prices are unchanged, fine and fancy 12@13c; job lots, 11@13c; good northern round lots 10@12c.

EGGS—There was a better feeling in the market yesterday, and choice fresh eastern eggs were quoted higher at 17@17½c for extra; western 16@16½c; southern 15@15½c.

BEANS—Beans are also firmer, and prices are a shade higher. The receipts have fallen off and are now considerably below last year's figures.

APPLES—The apple market continues dull, with no change in prices. It takes a fancy lot to bring outside quotations. Some fancy lots bring a little more than quotations. Baldwins No. 1 $2 50@2 75; Greenings No 1 $2@2 25; Baldwins No 2 $1 50@1 75; greenings No 2 $1 25@1 50; russets No. 1 $2@2 25; Tolman sweet $1.50@2.

POTATOES—With a lighter demand for seed potatoes, rose stock is easier. Choice white table stock is now coming to the front.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay and straw firm and quiet choice selling at $18 @19, and cars that are strictly fancy would bring $19 50@20, but there is little of the latter here. Rye straw is in light stock, and No. 1 is firm at $20, with an upward tendency. Grass seeds and clover very firm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE!

DURING the month of April I shall make special low prices on

Farm Implements, Hoes, Forks, and Shovels.

Never so cheap. Come and see the goods and get prices. No trouble to show goods. Our NEW IRON FRAME CULTIVATOR is having a large sale.

1a16 FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

6 Per Cent. Bonds

—OF THE—

IOWA LOAN & TRUST CO.

In denominations of $1,000, $500, $300, and $200, secured by REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES and the paid up capital of the Company of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. For sale at PAR and accrued interest. Full particulars given on application.

H. M. PAYSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

PORTLAND, - - - MAINE. 3m13

Spring is the time to look after one's health for the whole year.

The Great Spring Medicine, BELL'S SARSAPARILLA!

Don't fail to give it a trial. The whole story in a few words. From the Dexter Gazette.

BELL'S SARSAPARILLA.

If any one doubts the efficacy of this medicine, let them read the statements from those who have given it a trial, on the first page of our paper. It is not only endorsed by strong home testimonials, but leading druggists pronounce it a medicine of rare merit. Our own apothecaries who have sold this preparation since it was first introduced, speak in high terms of it. The proprietor of Bell's Sarsaparilla has earned the good will of the public in one thing, in putting a free class medicine in the market, **equal to the best** dollar preparation of the **popular price of 50 cts.** per bottle. Fifty cents is a large sum to save the people on a bottle of medicine of this kind, but they can do it every time in buying Bell's Sarsaparilla.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Try it, Call for it, and Take No Other!

A. M. Robinson, Jr., Apothecary,

BANGOR, MAINE, PROPRIETOR.

Sold by WM. O. POOR & SON, BELFAST.

MARRIED.

In Unity, April 18, by Rev. J. H. Bennett, Theodore W. Jones and Miss Hattie sylvester, both of Unity Plantation.

In Union, March 25, Franklin Jones, of Union, and Sarah Cotland, of Washington.

In Vinalhaven, Feb. 2, Frank M. Colson and Mary C. Wells, both of Vinalhaven.

In Ellsworth, April 14, Mr. Silvanus G. Leonard and Miss Emily F. Gurney, both of Ellsworth.

In Deer Isle, April 11, Mr. Hugh McVey and Miss Eliza Eaton, both of Deer Isle.

In Searsmont, April 19, by E. F. Hanson, Mr. Fred Curtis and Miss Maria J. Harvey, both of Swanville.

In Jackson, April 19, by M. S. Stiles, Jr., Esq., Mr. Calvin Work and Miss Emma E. Knowles, both of Jackson.

In Searsmont, April 18, by Rev. C. B. Dunn, Mr. William E. Ferran, of Searsmont, and Miss Nellie Alexander, of Belmont.

In Whitefield, April 18, by Rev. A. A. Lewis, Ernest A. Damon and Miss Nellie M. Baker, both of Winterport.

DIED

In this city, April 19, Mrs. Patience Miller, widow of the late Joseph Miller, aged 83 years and 8 mos.

In Northport, April 17, James J. Mahoney, aged 81 years and 6 months.

In Searsmont, April 21st, Lucy Ann Stoddard, wife of Oliver Stoddard, aged 65 years, 9 months.

In Bangor, April 12, Wellman Hall, M. D.

In Rockport, April 10, Ella, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gorydon York.

In Rockland, April 15, Charles D. Fuller, aged 60 years.

In Thomaston, April 15, May H., daughter of Thomas W. and Della Robinson, aged 14 years, 6 months, 5 days.

In Rockland, April 12, Julia B., wife of William Doherty, aged 29 years, 10 months.

In Waldoboro, April 8, Lester C. Barse, aged 11 years, 8 months.

In Ellsworth, April 10, Mr. Ambrose S. Campbell, aged 66 years.

In St. John, N. B., April 17, Mrs. Mars, wife of Mr. Axel Hayford, formerly of Belfast, aged about 67 years.

IN MEMORIAM. Died in Rochester, New York, April 13th, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. James Marden, Mrs. Mary Park, relict of the late Samuel Park, of Searsport, aged 76 years. The companion of the deceased was called from the scenes of earth many years ago, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter to the care of the mother, to rear and educate for the varied duties of life, and nobly she performed her work. Her family bequeath the good training of a christian mother, being excellent citizens and efficient ship masters. Her record here was one to be emulated, possessing a large soul, a warm heart, and though dead, yet she lives in the blessed memories of a large circle of friends who deeply mourn her decease. She was a lady of marked excellence of character, an affectionate mother, and a genial friend. She adorned her membership with the church, without stain or blemish. Knowing that her last illness was upon her, and recovery impossible, she patiently awaited for the transition from the earthly to the Heavenly home, remarking that she was going home to die no more. For her the words, "True is the Lord" were full of beautiful meaning. She passed over the river, the boatman simply touching the dark waters, and she had reached the shining shore, "the gates being ajar," she entered the celestial city and is now drinking of the fountain of living waters never to thirst again. There was a serene motherly beauty in her face, that did not leave her even in death, which caused her friends to linger long, and gaze upon her in her last sleep. Her daughters and husband with whom she had lived many years administered lovingly and faithfully to her every need. Her children have proved themselves untiring in their devotion for her comfort in her declining years. Her remains were brought to Searsport her native place, for interment. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Merrill which were very ably presented. The floral offerings were expressive of a life ripe for the harvest. May God's richest blessings go with the mourning family and comfort them in their hours of sadness and grief.

A FRIEND.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 1yr34

HAVE YOU GOT

A Backache, Drawing-down Pain, Weary, Tired Feeling, Disinclination to Labor, Scanty and High Colored Urine? If you have any of these troubles you may be sure you have Kidney Disease. Are you bilious? Have you jaundice? Do you have a sallow complexion? Are you troubled with constipation? If so, you have Liver Complaint and should read the following testimonials:

MRS. CHAS. HATHORN, 51 Pearl St., Bangor, has been very low with Kidney Disease; she had been confined to her bed for some time. Had a constant and intense

MRS. C. P. BRACKETT, of Hermon, had Kidney Disease. Could not sit up but one or two hours at a time. Had a constant tired feeling and sick headache, together with the usual

BACKACHE

with all other symptoms of Kidney Disease. Her husband was called home as she was dangerously ill; he bought Brown's Sarsaparilla, she was cured by it, and is now about her house in better health than for years. The testimony of her friends is that Brown's Sarsaparilla saved her life.

MR. CHAS. PATTERSON, Engineer, Bangor, was cured of Kidney Disease, caused by over exertion, lifting, etc.

E. J. WATSON, Fern St., Bangor, was cured of Kidney Disease by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

that accompanies Kidney Disease. Her husband took Brown's Sarsaparilla to her, and by its use she was cured, and can now run a sewing machine and do work about her house better than for years. Mr. Brackett says there must have been one hundred people call to see her and all agree that that famous Brown's Sarsaparilla cured her of Kidney Disease.

J. W. TIBBETTS, M.D., Stetson, Me., prescribes Brown's Sarsaparilla for all forms of Kidney and Liver Disease.

Brown's Sarsaparilla

Is guaranteed to do all claimed for it, and any druggist will give you back your money if it does not. Remember also we print only home testimonials from reliable people.

Brown's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists for $1.00; 6 bottles for $5.00. ARA WARREN, Proprietor, Bangor, Maine.

1yr2 2w17

New Goods! New Goods!

Have just returned from Boston with a LARGE and WELL SELECTED stock of

Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Furnishng Goods.

A CHOICE LINE OF

NECK WEAR, TRUNKS, VALISES,

MENS, BOYS & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

And am prepared to offer to the people of Waldo County the GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered for sale in the city of Belfast. These are genuine bargains that I offer for sale.

☞Please call and be convinced that this is the place to buy.☜ 11

New Boston Clothing Store,

MARK ANDREWS, PROPRIETOR.

11 Phœnix Row, - - - - Belfast, Maine.

Don't Fail to Call at the N. Y. Store

THIS WEEK AND SECURE SOME OF THE

—Wonderful Bargains in all Kinds of Goods.—

NEW LOT OF

Millinery, ALSO Straw & Felt Hats for Men & Boys.

61 MAIN STREET. - L. E. MacCARTHY.

Belfast Opera House,

CHARLES J. BURGESS, MANAGER.

Farewell Appearance.

Friday Eve., April 24.

BOSTON THEATRE COMPANY.

Mr. FRAZER COULTER,
Mr. DAN J. MAGUINNIS,
Mr. FRANK M. BURRECK,
Mr. E. A. EBERLE,
RACHEL NOAH, Mr. H. E. CHASE,
GRACE THORNE, and others,

in their powerful creation, The

SILVER KING

"A PLAY FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST."

SPECIAL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

Reserved Seats, - 50 and 75 cts.

Sale of seats begins at POOR & SON'S, Monday, April 20th. 2w16

Belfast Opera House,

CHAS. J. BURGESS, MANAGER.

Wednesday Eve., April 29th.

DENMAN THOMPSON

—IN—

JOSHUA WHITCOMB

SUPPORTED BY

His Original Company

—AND—

Orchestra!

Reserved Seats, - - - 50 and 75 cts.

Sale of seats at POOR & SON'S Saturday, April 26th. 1w17

May Ball!

BENEFIT OF THE

BELFAST BASE BALL CLUB

—AT—

COLISEUM,

FRIDAY Evening, May 1st.

MUSIC BY

SANBORN'S FULL ORCHESTRA.

Tickets, - 50c. Per Couple.
Gallery, - 25c.

As this Ball is given to aid the boys in building new grounds, all should attend. Tickets may be procured of any member of the Club. 2w17

M. T. MARSHALL, Manager.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAILROAD COLORS.

Full Line, Fresh Goods.

—ALL THE—

Latest and Fashionable Shades.

Goods in this line were never as low as now.

W. K. MORISON & CO.,

Coliseum, 47 Main St, - Belfast.

April 23, 1885.—6w17

SPRING MILLINERY

MISS SOUTHWORTH

Returns this week with a large stock of Spring Millinery from the NEW YORK and BOSTON markets. Will have a FULL LINE of

HATS, BONNETS

And all the

Novelties in Trimming.

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL.

A. F. SOUTHWORTH.

Belfast, April 23, 1885.—1w17

Plows, Cultivators

—AND—

Agricultural Implements,

—AT—

Greatly Reduced Prices.

for sale wholesale and retail by

W. K. MORISON & CO.,

Coliseum, 47 Main St., - Belfast.

6w17

Thomas & Osborne,

Sail Makers,

AND DEALERS IN

Junk, Paper Stock, Iron & Metals,

Swan & Sibley Bros'. Wharf, - Belfast, Me.

Highest cash price paid for old rags, junk, metals, bones, &c. 3tf

A NEW BOOT For Ladies!

Hawkin's "Lily."

In presenting this boot to the public we would call attention to the stock, made by a new process of tanning:

First—It is equal in softness to the best French Kid.

Second—It will not crack or turn purple.

Third—It has all the elegance of French Kid with none of its defects, and can be sold at a much less price.

Fourth—It is made with HAWKIN'S IMPROVED FLEXIBLE INNER SOLE, making the Boot as flexible as hand sewed goods.

—AND—

—Call and Examine Them.—

Wishing to close out the balance of our

RUBBER BOOTS!

we will sell for the next THIRTY DAYS at following greatly reduced prices:

Ladies, Misses and Children's Rubber Boot..... $1.00 per pair.
Boys and Youth's ..... 1.50 " "
Men's ..... $2.25 and 2.50 " "
Men's Gum Rubber Boots..... 3.00 " "

A few pairs more of

Boys' Calf Tap Sole Boots,

$1.75 and $2.00. (All solid leather.)

MEN'S CALF BOOT, $2.00.

Best boot in the market for the money.

Ladies' Grain Button, $1.25.

This is a be ter boot than we have ever sold before for the same money.

Ladies' High Cut Button Boots

From $2.50 to $3.50. Something NEW in a

Men's FINE CONGRESS BOOT.

which will pay you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. 1y13

F. H. FRANCIS & CO.,

MAIN STREET, - - - BELFAST.

1885 SPRING AND SUMMER. 1885

Millinery Opening!

WE WILL ON

Wednesday, April 29th,

EXHIBIT A FULL LINE OF

Trimmed Millinery!

To which we invite the inspection of all. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

School Hats

SELLING CHEAP. ALSO

Stamping for Embroidery,

quickly and neatly done at lowest prices and warranted indelible. 1w17

MRS. B. F. WELLS, Belfast.

Stylish Spring and Summer

CLOTHING!

—AND—

Light Weight Overcoats

A larger, more desirable and better made stock of

MEN'S CLOTHING!

than is offered by any other party in this city. All NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS, at prices

LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

Don't fail to see our IMMENSE BARGAINS in

BOYS & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING!

LEADING STYLES IN

Hats and Gent's Furnishing Goods

—AT—

Sidney Kalish's,

48 MAIN STREET.

Custom Tailoring Department.

50 Main St., Belfast.

G. A. R. Blue Suits & Buttons

A SPECI

Cuticura

THE ONLY REMEDIES FOR THE SKIN AND BLOOD UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED.

Wm T. Totten, 672 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, reports that one of his customers stated to him incidentally that he was feeling so well and had gained twenty-seven pounds in the last year, all of which he attributed to a systematic course of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, which has proved effectual when all other remedies failed.

SORES ON NECK.

Chas. Brady, Somerville, Mass., who refers to Dr. J. J. Wood, druggist, of that city, certifies to a wonderful cure of running sores on the neck which had been treated by hospital physicians without cure, and which yielded completely to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

My skin disease, which resisted several popular remedies and other remedies advised by physicians, has been cured by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. They surpassed my most sanguine expectations and rapidly effected a cure.

J. C. ARENTRUE.

VINCENNES, IND.

KNOW ITS VALUE.

All of your CUTICURA REMEDIES give very good satisfaction. The CUTICURA I especially recommend for the diseases for which it is used. I know from experience its value.

DR. H. J. PRATT, MONTELLO, WIS.

CUTICURA ABROAD.

Through a home-returned Norwegian, I have learned to know your CUTICURA, which has in a short time cured me of an Eczema that my physician's medicines could not heal.

CHR. HELTZEN, BERGEN, NORWAY.
Agent for forwarding.

THE POET POWERS.

A feeling of gratitude impels me to acknowledge the great merits of your CUTICURA, and cordially recommend it to the public as a very valuable remedy.

H. N. POWERS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

For sale everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50c. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, 25c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanitative.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH

Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, and Clover Blossoms.

A single dose of **Sanford's Radical Cure** instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, aver subdues Chills and Fevers. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS — For the relief and prevention, **the instant it is applied**, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria, and Debility, use **Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster)** and laugh at pain. 25c. everywhere

-READ THIS!-

AND IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

F. H. Francis & Co.

ARE SELLING THE FOLLOWING

First Quality Rubber Goods

At greatly reduced prices to close them out.

Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots		$2.50
" Rubber Lined	" "	5.00
Boys' Woonsocket	" "	2.00
Youths' Fusion Lined	" "	1.50
Ladies' National	" "	1.25
Misses' Fusion Lined	" "	1.00
Child's Rubber Top	" "	1.00

MEN'S PEBBLE TOP LIGHT

SPORTING RUBBER BOOTS,

FUSION LINED. The advantage of the Fusion Lined Rubber Boots is that the lining is water proof and when wet inside can be dried immediately.

Men's Extension Heel Rubbers.
Ladies' " " " "
Ladies' Pocket Rubbers

A very light rubber and will outwear three pairs of common rubbers.

Men's Rubbers	*45 and 50c.*
Ladies' "	*33 and 40c.*
Children's Spring Heel Rubbers.	
Ladies Roller Skate Boot, High Cut.	

WE HAVE A

MEN'S CALF BOOT FOR	$2.00
BOYS' " TAP SOLE BOOT FOR	1.75
" " " "	2.00

The above Calf Boots are all SOLID.

MISSES' SCHOOL BOOTS

Of all descriptions from $1.00 to $1.75. We never had a better line of Ladies Kid Boots than our line of spring goods just received. Please call and examine them. 1yr13

F. H. FRANCIS & CO.,
MAIN STREET, - - - BELFAST

EXZEMA or SALT RHEUM.

Another Clear and Positive Recovery—An Elderly Lady's Letter.

Among the numerous letters received by Dr. Kennedy testifying to notable SALT RHEUM cures, the following will be found of interest to our readers, who may accept our assurance of its perfect authenticity and truthfulness:

WORCESTER, MASS., March 23, 1884.

Dr. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Until recently I have been for three years a sufferer from Salt Rheum. It followed upon an attack of Erysipelas, for which I was for a long time under medical treatment. I placed myself again in the hands of the physicians who did, I have no doubt, all that could be done. One thing is sure, however, I was none the better for all the medicine they gave me. The painful and unsightly disease made continual progress, until I began to fear I should never get rid of it.

By means of one of those accidents that often result in so much blessing I had my attention called to your FAVORITE REMEDY, which I was told would surely do me good. I used it, and within a much shorter time than I would have believed possible, I received a permanent cure. I am now perfectly free from Salt Rheum. What a comfort this is, and how it places your wonderful medicine in my opinion, you may guess at, but never know. I keep it now constantly in the house as a family medicine. Yours truly, MRS. DINAH PHARR.

Mrs. Pharr sometime since, when on a visit to Kansas, found a case of Salt Rheum, could not get FAVORITE REMEDY, sent to New York City for it, and cured the case.

For all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Digestive Organs, Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY, Rondout, N. Y.

MALARIA.

As an anti-malarial medicine

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S
FAVORITE REMEDY

has won golden opinions. No traveler should consider his outfit complete unless it includes a bottle of this medicine. If you are exposed to frequent changes of climate, food and water, Favorite Remedy should always be within your reach. It expels malarial poisons, and is the best preventative of chills and malarial fever in the world. It is especially offered as a trustworthy specific for the cure of Kidney and Liver complaints, Constipation and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood. To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex Favorite Remedy is constantly proving itself an invaluable friend—a real blessing. Address the proprietor, Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. $1 bottle, 6 for $5, by all druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby
CLEANSING the BLOOD
restoring the normal power to throw off disease.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time **PERFECTLY CURED.**
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884. 3

KIDNEY-WORT 3m6

The Perspicacious Mate.

"To inactivity inclined
Was Captain Parker Pitch's mind;
In point of fact 't was fitted for
An easy-going life ashore.

"His disposition so to speak,
Was nautically soft and weak;
He feared the rolling ocean, and
He very much preferred the land.

"A stronger-minded man by far
Was gallant Captain Thompson Tar;
And (what was very wrong, I think)
He marked himself with India ink.

"He boldly sailed 'The Soaking Sue'
When angry gales and tempests blew,
And even from the nor-nor-east
He didn't mind 'em in the least.

"Now, Captain Parker Pitch's sloop
Was called 'The Cosey Chickencoop'—
A truly comfortable craft
With ample state-rooms fore and aft.

"No foolish customs of the deep,
Like 'watches,' robbed his crew of sleep;
That estimable lot of men
Were all in bed at half-past ten.

"At seven bells, one stormy day,
Bold Captain Tar came by that way,
And in a voice extremely coarse
He roared 'Ahoy!' till he was hoarse.

"Next morning of his own accord
This able seaman came aboard,
And made the following remark
Concerning Captain Pitch's bark:

"'Avast!' says he, 'Belay! What cheer!
How comes this little vessel here?
Come, tumble up your crew,' says he,
'An navigate a bit with me!'

"Says Captain Pitch, 'I can't refuse
To join you on a friendly cruise;
But you'll oblige me, Captain Tar,
By not a-taking of me far.'

"At this reply from Captain Pitch,
Bold Thompson gave himself a hitch;
It cut him to the heart to find
A seaman in this frame of mind.

"'Avast!' says he; 'We'll bear away
For Madagascar and Bombay,
Then down the coast to Yucatan,
Kamtschatka, Guinea, and Japan.

"'Stand off for Egypt, Turkey, Spain,
Australia, and the Spanish Main,
Then through the nor-west passage for
Van Dieman's Land and Labrador.'

"Says Captain Pitch: 'The ocean swell
Makes me exceedingly unwell,
And, Captain Tar, before we start,
Pray join me in a friendly tart.'

"And shall I go and take and bide
The sneaking trick that Parker tried?
Oh! no. I very much prefer
To state his actions as they were:

"With marmalade he first began
To tempt that bluff sea-faring man,
Then fed him all the afternoon
With custard in a table-spoon.

"No mariner, however tough,
Can thrive upon this kind of stuff;
And Thompson soon appeared to be
A feeble-minded child of three.

"He cried for cakes and lollipops—
He played with dolls and humming tops—
He even ceased to roar 'I'm blowed!'
And shook a rattle, laughed, and crowed.

"When Parker saw the seaman gaze
Upon the Captain's cunning ways,
Base envy thrilled him through and through
And he became a child of two.

"Now, Thompson had in his employ
A mate, two seamen, and a boy;
The mate was fond as he could be
Of babies, and he says, says he,

"'Why, messmates, as we're all agreed
Sea-bathing is the thing they need;
Let's drop these himfants off the quarter!'
(They did, in fourteen fathom water.)"

—From "Davy and the Goblin," by Charles E. Carryl, in March St. Nicholas.

My Father.

[This poem was written by Gen. Henry R. Jackson. It was given to the Philadelphia News for publication by one who was his companion in the Mexican war.]

As die the embers on the hearth,
And creep the chirping cricket forth,
And ticks the death-watch in the wall,
I see a form in yonder chair
That grows beneath the waning light;
There are the wan, sad features—there
The pallid brow and locks of white.

My father! when they laid thee down
And heaped the dust upon thy breast,
And left thee sleeping all alone
Up in the narrow couch of rest,
I knew not why I could not weep;
The soothing dirges refused to roll—
And oh! that grief is wild and deep
Which settles tearless on the soul.

But when I saw thy vacant chair,
Thine idle hat upon the wall,
Thy book—the penciled passage where
Thine eye had rested last of all—
The tree, beneath whose friendly shade
Thy trembling feet had wandered forth,
The very prints those feet had made
When last they feebly trod the earth!

And thought while countless ages fled,
Thy vacant seat would vacant stand—
Unworn thy hat—thy book unread—
Effaced thy footsteps from the sand,
And widowed in this cheerless world
The heart that gave its love to thee—
Torn like the vine whose tendrils curled
So closely round the falling tree!

Oh! Father! *then* for her and thee
Gushed madly forth the scorching tears,
And oft and long and bitterly
Those tears have gushed in later years;
For, as the world grows cold around
And things take on their real hue,
'Tis sad to find that love is found
Alone above the stars with you.

Gems of Thought.

The root of all benevolent actions is filial piety and fraternal love. [Confucius.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the repugnance which we naturally have to labor. [Dryden.

A law may be reasonable in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgiver. [Swift.

Nobody talks much that doesn't say unwise things, things he did not mean to say; as no person plays much without striking a false note sometimes. [Holmes.

Beauty in a modest woman is like fire or a sharp sword at a distance; neither doth the one burn nor the other wound those that come not too near them. [Cervantes.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. [Addison.

Love is the most dunder-headed of all the passions; it never will listen to reason. The very rudiments of logic are unknown to it. "Love has no wherefore," says one of the Latin poets. [Bulwer Lytton.

I've noticed it often among my own people around Snowfield, that the strong, skilful men are often the gentlest to the women and children; and it's pretty to see 'em carrying the little babies as if they were more precious than little birds. And the babies seem to like the strong arm best. [George Eliot.

Observe, among all the principal figures in Shakespeare's plays, there is only one weak woman—Ophelia; and it is because she fails Hamlet at the critical moment, and cannot, in her nature, be a guide to him when he needs her most, that all the bitter catastrophe follows. And though there are three wicked women among the principal figures—Lady Macbeth, Regan and Goneril—they are felt at once to be frightful exceptions to the ordinary laws of life; fatal in their influence in proportion to the power for good they have abandoned. [Ruskin.

Democracy and Prohibition.

The Portland Argus, the ablest and the wisest read organ of the Democracy in western Maine, and the Bangor Commercial, which holds a similar position in relation to the Democracy of eastern Maine, both frankly and without qualification say that they are opposed to the prohibitory law. Organs of the Democratic variety are not liable to take positions on public questions without first carefully ascertaining the views of a majority of their constituents. The fact, therefore, that these two papers oppose the prohibitory law is pretty conclusive proof that their constituents, who are largely members of the Democratic party, oppose the prohibitory law also. These things are significant, and they ought to be carefully considered by the temperance men, who se chief ambition just now seems to be to smash the Republican party, under the impression that in some way this is going to conduce to the cause of temperance.

Of course if the Republican party is smashed the Democratic party comes into power, and the prohibitory statute is turned over to its tender keeping. Do temperance men think it will fare better with a party whose most prominent organs openly declare hostility to it, than it will and has with the Republican party? If so, then they are committing the absurdity of declaring that they believe a principle is safer in the hands of its enemies than in the hands of its friends.

There is nothing in the constitutional prohibitory amendment which will prevent a hostile legislature from virtually nullifying the prohibitory law. To be sure the amendment provides that legislation in accordance with its terms shall be enacted, but where is the power to coerce the legislature into obedience to this requirement? A legislature, if it sees fit, can repeal every line of the prohibitory law, or so modify its penalties that it will be worthless, and there is no remedy for two years. Temperance men, therefore, who are threatening to smash the Republican party should stop and consider whether they are not running too great a risk to gratify a little spite. [Portland Press.

The Cart Wheel Currency.

An organ of the silver bonanzaists at the West says: that "silver is a good, solid, serviceable currency, that is not easily carted out of the country. It makes the millionaire mad that he can't carry it with him, but it suits common people wonderfully well when they can get enough of it." It is indeed so "solid" that no man ever carries one of the cart wheel dollars, "light weight" though they be, any longer than he can avoid it. And the manner in which it "suits the common people" may be judged from the fact that nothing has been able to force this "good, solid currency" into circulation, and that all the treasury vaults and basements are stuffed crowe overflowing with the dishonest and idle coinage. [Boston Herald.

Mark Twain's Experience as a Pocket Miner.

BIRTH OF HIS JUMPING FROG.

Mark Twain's narrow escape from becoming a pocket miner has never been told, says Dan de Quille in the Alta California. It is worth recording, as it gave him the story of the "Jumping Frog," and sent him off along the line of the literary lode and set him to searching therein for pockets of fun.

In 1865, Mark wearied of Bohemian life in San Francisco and went up into the mining regions of Calaveras county to rusticate with some old friends—Steve, Jim and Billy Gillis. Jim Gillis was, and still is, one of the most expert pocket miners in California. Although educated with a view eventually to fight the battle of life as a physician, and though still finding solace in his leisure moments in the works of Greek and Latin authors reposing on a shelf in his cabin, Jim Gillis is booked for life as a pocket miner. The business has charms for him that he cannot break away from—he is bound to it in chains of gold. Show him a particle of quartz gold on the side of a mountain, and if it came to where it was found through the process of nature, or accidents of nature, undisturbed in any way by the interference of man, he will as unerringly trace it to its source as the bee-hunter will follow the bee to its hoard of sweets.

AN ATTRACTIVE LIFE.

Mark Twain found the Bohemian style of mining practiced by the "Gillis boys" much more attractive than those more regular kinds which call for a large outlay of muscle. He and Jim Gillis took to the hills in search of golden pockets and spent some days in working up the undisturbed trail of an undiscovered deposit. They were on the golden "bee line" and stuck to it faithfully, though it was necessary to carry each sample of dirt a considerable distance to a small stream in the bed up a canyon in order to pan it out. Each step made sure by golden grains, they at last came upon the pocket which had thrown these grains off. It was a cold, dreary, drizzling day when the "home deposit" was found and yielded but a few cents. Although the right vein had been discovered, they had as yet found but the "tail end" of the pocket. Returning to the vein, they dug a sample from a new place and were about to carry it down to the ravine and test it when the rain began to pour down heavily. With chattering teeth, Mark declared he would remain no longer. He said there was no sense in freezing to death, as in a day or two, when it was bright and warm, they could return and pursue their investigations in comfort. Yielding to Mark's entreaties, backed as they were by his blue nose, humped back and generally miserable and dejected appearance, Jim emptied the sacks of dirt upon the ground, first having lustily written and posted up a notice of their claim to a certain number of feet on the vein, which notice would hold good for thirty days. Angel's Camp being at no great distance from the spot, while their cabin was some miles away, Mark and Jim struck out for that place. The only hotel in the little mining camp was kept by one Coon Drayton, an old Mississippi river pilot, and at his house the half-drowned pocket miners found shelter. Mark Twain having formerly followed the business of pilot on the Mississippi river, he and Coon were soon great friends and swapped scores of yarns. It continued to rain for three days, and until the weather cleared up, Mark and Jim remained at Coon's hotel.

THE STORY OF THE "JUMPING FROG"

was one of the yarns told Mark by Coon during the three days' session and it struck him as being so comical that he determined to write it up. When he returned to the Gillis cabin, Mark set to work upon the frog story. He also wrote some sketches of life in the mountains and the mines for some of the San Francisco papers.

Mark did not think much of the frog story, even after it had received the finishing touches. He gave the preference to some other sketches and sent them to the papers for which he was writing. Steve Gillis, however, declared that the frog story was the best thing Mark had written, and advised him to save it for a book of sketches he was talking of publishing. A literary turn having been given to the thoughts of the inmates of the Gillis cabin, a month passed without a return to the business of pocket mining.

While the days were passed by Mark and his friends in discussing the merits of the "Jumping Frog" and other literary matters, other prospectors were not idle. A trio of Austrian miners who were out in search of gold-bearing quartz happened upon the spot where Mark and Jim had dug into their ledge. It was but a few days after Twain and Gillis had retreated from the place in the pouring rain. The Austrians were not a little astonished at seeing

THE GROUND GLITTERING WITH GOLD.

Where the dirt emptied from the sacks had been dissolved and washed away by the rain. By some three ounces of bright quartz gold. The foreigners were not long in gathering this, but the speedy discovery of the notice forbade their delving into the deposit whence it came. They could only wait and "watch and pray." This hope was that the parties who had posted up the notice would not return while it held good.

The sun that rose on the day after the Twain-Gillis notice expired saw the Austrians in possession of the ground, with a notice of their own composition, and definitely posted. The new owners cleaned out the pocket, obtaining from it, in a few days, a little over, $7,500.

Had Mark Twain's backbone held out a little longer, the sacks of dirt would have been washed and the grand discovery made. He would not then have gone to Angels' Camp and would probably never have heard or written the story of the "Jumping Frog"—the story that gave him his first "boost" in the literary world, as the "Heathen Chinee" gave Bret Harte his first lift up the ladder. Had Mark found the gold that was captured by the Austrians, he would have settled down as a pocket miner. He would never have given up the chase, and till this day, grey as a badger, he would have been pounding quartz, with Jim Gillis for his "pard," in a cabin somewhere in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Secretary Lamar's Boudoir.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE NEW "JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.

It seems that Secretary Lamar is more economical in some respects than in others. In conversation with a correspondent a Senator asked: "Have you seen the new bath on that Secretary Lamar has caused to be fitted up in a room adjoining the Interior Department?"

"No."

"Well, you ought to see it. It has been furnished regardless of expense, with marble slabs, carved mahogany, elegant chairs, costly mirrors, Turkish towels, Smyrna rugs, beautiful ivory mounted brushes and other requisites, including perfumed soaps and sweet-smelling waters. Oh! it is gorgeous, and so comfortable that I do not believe the most exacting Sybarite could find fault with its appointments. To fit up and furnish that room must have made a pretty big hole in the pile of money that the Secretary saved to the government by selling the horses and wagons that had been used by officers of the department in the transaction of official business."

Another account says:

Along side the Secretary's office, and communicating with it, is a large room heretofore occupied by type-writers and copyists. The other day Mr. Lamar moved the ladies to another room and sent with them their desks and chairs. The apartment thus vacated has undergone a remarkable transformation. There is no entrance to it save from the Secretary's private room. There is nothing like unto it in all the public buildings of Washington. Republican extravagance never designed such an official luxury as Mr. Lamar's boudoir. Regardless of expense, the Secretary has had the room supplied with everything his peculiar taste could suggest in the way of giving comfort and refreshment. There is a bath-tub, a couch, side-boards, divans, easy chairs, and, strange to say, in the midst of all a water-closet. Those who have been permitted to gaze upon the interior and its strange assortment of belongings say that Mr. Lamar must have drawn heavily upon the $3000 realized from the sale of vehicles and horses to equip the room.

Pen Picture of a Colorado Legislator.

Behold the man! This is Senator Eddy, and a faithful likeness it is. Mr. Eddy has an aversion to sitting for a photograph, and the News was obliged to hire a kalsominer to sketch the gentleman standing. Mr. Eddy has a Henry Clay head largely eliminated, and a face that bears well the ravages of time and Summit county sour-mash. Mr. Eddy has the torso of a Bill Sisty and the legs of a dime museum dwarf. In the matter of brains Mr. Eddy is so far removed that it would take a larger telescope than ever invented to discover a comparison. He is known as the scizzor-legged sawed-off from New Mexico, who misrepresents the 12th senatorial district of Colorado. Mr. Eddy's legs are not of the barber-scizzors kind, but of the sheep-shears order, and a good Mexican herder could use him advantageously to clip common ordinary sheep; that is, if he would take a bite of wool every time he opened his mouth. [Denver News.

Civil Service Reform.

AS REGARDED BY THE NEW PENSION COMMISSIONERS.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent is informed by an Illinois Democrat that Gen. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, demanded the resignation of Miss Sweet, Pension Agent in Chicago, because of a bargain with Mayor Harrison. Harrison wanted the Irish vote for Mayor, and to get it he desired to have it announced that Miss Sweet was to make room for a Mrs. Mulligan. In return for this service Mayor Harrison promised Gen. Black the Cook county delegation in the Legislature for United States Senator when Col. Morrison should be dropped.

Mrs. Garfield, writing to her brother-in-law, Camden O. Rockwell, concerning the story that she was about to marry again, says: "This cruel rumor, which seems to have been afloat for two or three months, did not reach me till three days ago. Nothing that has ever been said about me has so hurt or offended me as this, and the deepest humiliation of it is that so many are ready to believe it. * * * * To me it seems just as much an insult to be asked whether it is true as it would be were the dear General still here. That any one can think me capable of being false to his memory seems like being regarded criminal. A dignified denial by my friends, I suppose, can do no harm. Still it hurts me to feel any denial is needed."

The bang, which has been out of style for four months or so, is coming in again. It will not be worn as heavy as formerly. By the by, a great many women seem to regard the bang as a very modern style of hairdressing. But it is not. Boughton, the artist, in his "Sketching Rambles in Holland," in describing the dress of the women of Marken, says: "In a print in a Dutch book of 1737, there is the same fair hair, cut in a fringe straight across the brow, and level with the eyes. Others had the fringe brought level with the eyes and then brushed up."

Brought Home in a Wagon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Mr. J. Helmus, Vice President of the City Brewery, was brought home in a wagon, carried up stairs by two of his men and laid on the bed. He was suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism contracted in the ice vaults of the brewery. He refused to have a doctor, but dispatched a servant for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, with the result that in one week he was entirely cured and able to return to his desk.

This is a nice time to come home and a nice state you're in, she said. "Nice time! Nice state! Thanks, lovely. I thought you were going to scold me."

Dr. Seth Arnold: My Dear Sir:—"The *Cough Killer* you kindly sent me is almost gone, and I want it always in the house. I wish the world knew its value."—Rev. Jefferson Hascall, Medford, Mass.

"Come along with me and have a fine time," remarked a policeman to a man he arrested. "I'm afraid you are trying to cell me," replied the prisoner.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,
In Acute Pulmonary Troubles.

DR. F. B. STRICKLAND, New York, says: "I find your Emulsion very beneficial after all acute pulmonary attacks in adults, and in children during and after such diseases."

"Who is that across the street?" "O that is a very close friend of mine." "Indeed?" "Yes. Never lends a cent."

Housed Up.

For the last three months a great many people have been housed up, because they have not felt able to withstand the stormy wintry weather that has prevailed. But unfortunately the confinement and the close air of modern houses during the winter season, is very enervating, and the system needs help to enable all the organs to do their proper work. If these organs have been inactive the consequences are showing themselves in the billious condition of the system, or in constipation of the bowels, or in disorder of the kidneys, with all the aches and pains that accompany these complaints. If you are in this condition from any cause you should make a faithful trial of that well known remedy Kidney Wort. It acts at the same time on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and is therefore especially adapted to correct this torpid condition of the system.

A plumber and his wife were on their way to church. "Why did you low so low to that gentleman whom we just passed?" she inquired. "He owns a roller skating rink," the rich man said.

Worlds of Good.

Probably no woman in the world receives so many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., Mrs. B——, of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommended it to be. *It has done me worlds of good.*" Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I have derived from your medicines. *They are a regular God-send.* All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

"A baby only a year old and weighing eighty pounds is attracting considerable attention at Norfolk, Conn." We should think it would require considerable attention, too.

DELICATE LADIES!

Who have that tired and all-gone feeling, and don't like to be disturbed, will continue to be troubled with this complaint until they renew their impure blood. Sulphur Bitters will cause new and rich blood to course through every artery and vein in the human system. See another column.

A poet says, "Woman is the Sunday of man." He probably had Eve in his mind, as she was the beginning of the weak.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Richard H. Moody.

The latest invention of a New York genius is a steam sleigh. This will be hailed with delight by young men who wish to devote both arms to the full enjoyment of sleigh-riding.

When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel bad generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

Said a noted man of 60 years, "my mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy."

Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment. 1m15

A lamb can distinguish its mother's cry among a hundred similar sounds. It is the same with a boy, but he seldom pays the same attention to it that he does when his father speaks.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & $1
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions
Hall's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black and Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.
1yr7

When a Kalamazoo policeman marries he is in a very short time confronted by a great problem of his life, viz.: Where to hide his club so that his wife can't find it.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York.* 1y12

Because a man happened to be possessed of "a constitution of a horse," it by no means follows that his physician is justified in treating him like an ass.

Thirty Years Record — **HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY, NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL** — Endorsed by Physicians.

Kidney Diseases.

Few people are aware of the alarming prevalence of kidney diseases, especially among those who have arrived at, or are past, middle age. It is declared on good authority that fully one half the deaths in this country are either directly or indirectly the result of kidney disease of some sort.

A great majority of men above forty years of age are afflicted with some sort of affection of the kidneys or bladder and these diseases *are on the increase.* Persons are often seriously affected before they know of it themselves, and thus the insidious disorders get a good foothold before anything is done to dislodge them.

Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Incontinence, Debility, Catarrh of the Bladder, Albumenuria, etc., are among the many forms of these diseases. Most of these are very difficult to cure, defying the powers oftentimes of the best physicians obtainable, and are pronounced by many to be incurable.

Physicians state that many forms of Kidney Disease are very difficult to detect, as, in diseases of this form, oftentimes there are no symptoms of a marked nature. This is one of the reasons why they are so difficult to cure.

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY is a specific for Kidney and Liver troubles, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes and all of that class of disorders.

It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Liver and Stomach troubles, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

It cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness and Excesses.

It is thoroughly reliable, highly recommended, works promptly, relieves at once, and was never known to fail. **USE IT AT ONCE.**

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.25.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence R. I.
C. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, New York.

A CARD.

THE subscriber, thankful to the people of Belfast and vicinity for liberal patronage covering a period from 1854 to the present time, announces that owing to the illness of his son Louis, who has been obliged to go elsewhere, he is compelled to close out his entire stock of

CLOTH, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS and WINDOW SHADES,

at prices that will satisfy the public. Call and see for yourselves.

ARNOLD HARRIS.
Belfast, March 25d, 1885.—13tf

Book Binding!

THE subscriber has taken charge of the Book Bindery in Belfast and vicinity and clubs.

Magazines, Old Books & Music

Bound in the most substantial manner. Also

Prescription and Scrap Books

made to order.

☞Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

☞*GIVE ME A CALL.*☜

PHINEAS LIBBY.
Belfast, Feb. 28, 1884.—9tf

UNDERTAKNG!

EVERYTHING in this line promptly and thoroughly attended to. Night or Sunday calls answered at **R. H. COOMBS'**, on Newport Avenue, or at J. L. SLEEPER'S, at foot of Square.

CASKETS of all grades and all sizes constantly on hand. A large assortment of **ROBES AND BURIAL HABITS** of all kinds and prices.

Cut Flowers and Floral Designs of every description procured on short notice and at very low prices.

☞We always guarantee perfect satisfaction in everything in this line. 1yr7

R. H. COOMBS & SON, - 70 Main St., Belfast.

Colts for Sale!

The subscriber has for sale two handsome and valuable colts. One is a HAMBLETONIAN five years old and fifteen hands high. The other is a COOPER colt, four years old and fifteen hands high. Both are promising horses and will be sold at a bargain.

W. E. MARSH.
Belfast, April 6, 1885.—4tf15

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

ARE NOW BEING SOLD AT
WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES AT
Hervey's Jewelry Store.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE MARK. BEST TO ALL.

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

PROMPT, SAFE, SURE

Cure for Coughs, Colds, and other Throat and Lung Affections.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT **GERMAN REMEDY**

For Pain — Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, and other Pains and Aches.

Fifty Cents. At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.
1yr12

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!!

GREAT BARGAINS!

MONEY SAVED!

The undersigned, executors of the will of

H. H. Johnson,

will close out the entire stock of

Dry Goods

on hand in the store occupied of late by

C. E. JOHNSON,

under the name of

H. H. JOHNSON & CO.

Great reductions from cost will be made to all purchasers, as a speedy sale is desired and **MUST** be made.

The whole stock will be sold with a lease of store to any person desiring to enter the Dry Goods business. AN OLD STAND WITH LARGE TRADE.

☞Give us an early call and secure first-class goods at less than they can be bought anywhere in New England.

ANN F. JOHNSON, PHILO HERSEY, } Executors.
Belfast, Me., April 13, 1885.—4tf6

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

The farm known as the MILES STAPLES farm, situated in Swanville, 1½ miles from post-office in said town, and covering an area of one hundred acres, will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon. Said farm is well watered, having three wells, one of which NEVER fails, beside having water in pasture. Two orchards, one of which is a young orchard. The buildings are located near the centre of the farm and consist of one and one-half story main house and ell with stable attached, and two barns so situated that stock can be turned from barn yard into pasture without driving. The farming tools, consisting of a Walter A. Wood's one horse mowing machine, nearly new, one Thomas hay rake, one grocery wagon, cart, dray, buckboard, and other articles. Also two cows, one yoke two years old steers, one two years old colt, sheep and hens. The above named stock has 1 farming tools will be sold if farm is sold. Mr. Edwin Chapen and his son Libbeus B., bought the farm in the summer of 1884, and thoroughly repaired the house and stable. Mr. Libbeus B. died last fall. Mr. Edwin Chapen and wife being old and out of health are desirous of selling. The above property is situated in a good town and peaceable neighborhood, and satisfactory terms will be made. For further particulars inquire of EDWIN CHAPEN on the Farm, or A. E. NICKERSON, Swanville Mills.
Swanville, April 13, 1885.—4t

A CARD.

THE subscriber, thankful to the people of Belfast and vicinity for liberal patronage covering a period from 1854 to the present time, announces that owing to the illness of his son Louis, who has been obliged to go elsewhere, he is compelled to close out his entire stock of

CLOTH, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS and WINDOW SHADES,

at prices that will satisfy the public. Call and see for yourselves.

ARNOLD HARRIS.
Belfast, March 25d, 1885.—13tf

MARKET

If you want a fish of any kind call on

M. R. KNOWLTON,

who keeps constantly on hand all kinds.

FRESH, SALT & PICKLED FISH.

Also all kinds of

Canned Goods, Tobacco & Cigars.

Also have charge of Stable in rear of Market, where you can stand your horse for TEN cents. Feed, hay and grain, TWENTY-FIVE cents.

To Out of Town Trade:

I shall run my cart through Belmont, Searsmont, Liberty, Montville, Searsport, Stockton, Swanville and Monroe every week. Orders taken on cart and promptly filled at market prices. 3m15

M. R. KNOWLTON.
Next door to Court House, Church St., Belfast, Me.

BOWLING ALLEY.

The new Bowling Alley in the basement of the

COLISEUM BUILDING,

is now ready and will be opened this week. I have four alleys, seventy feet each, fitted in the best manner.

**No Intoxicants Kept on the Premises